

East Germans Move to End 'All Capitalism'

Enact Reform Plan Banning Private Firms

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, May 2 (AP)—The East German government announced a far-reaching reform program last week to improve the lot of the old and the economically weak, the working man and the working mother.

It also intensified its drive to wipe out remaining privately owned enterprises and to cut the income of professional men and performing artists.

One year after he took power last May, Erich Honecker, the Communist party chief, has made it clear he is moving the country still further in the direction of an egalitarian welfare state. By May 15 all 8,500 remaining private firms and the 5,000 semi-private concerns with partial state ownership must sell out completely to the government.

Officials also disclosed that top salaries, earned by scientists, businessmen or artists, will be cut as of July and are not to exceed 5,000 marks a month (just under \$700) for any individual.

The move was seen as an attempt to close the gap with the average worker's income of 750 marks.

The reform program, for which the East German regime earmarked 8 billion marks (\$2.5 billion) through 1975, was unanimously adopted by the East German party, government and trade union federation at Mr. Honecker's personal insistence at a central committee session.

It raises pensions and social assistance for 3.4 million East Germans and lowers rents in modern flats for all families and individuals below the 2,000-mark income level.

The state announced it would pay out 600 million marks in child allowances and for the setting up of new homes by young married couples.

Working mothers with three or more children will be granted a 40-hour week instead of the present 45-hour working week from July on and will be given a minimum of 21 days annual vacation.

Mr. Honecker had already approved the granting of credits and free-of-charge plots to married workers with families who want to build their own homes in the suburbs. Previously private ownership of homes had been frowned upon.

Heath, Eyskens Want Brussels As EEC Center

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath and Belgium's Premier Gaston Eyskens agreed in daylong talks today that the political headquarters of an enlarged European Economic Community should be in Brussels despite French insistence that it be in Paris.

Mr. Heath until today had declined to commit Britain publicly in favor of basing the EEC's political secretariat in Brussels.

In talks about an agenda for the 10-nation EEC summit to be held in Paris Oct. 19, Mr. Heath and Mr. Eyskens agreed that:

- The conference should decide on measures to achieve full economic and monetary union within EEC by 1980.
- It should set guidelines to permit EEC member nations to develop their poorer regions.
- The 10 nations should aid and cooperate with Africa, Asia and Latin America and should develop more liberal trading and political relations with the United States, Japan and the Communist nations.



IRISH ARMS—Part of a large supply of arms that was uncovered in Belfast on Monday by British troops.

Protestants' Gangs in Belfast Heed Leaders, Curb Violence

BELFAST, May 2 (AP)—Militant Protestant leaders announced today that they had ordered their teen-age followers to halt their nightly rampages in Catholic districts of Belfast.

Curbing the Tartan gangs of teen-age Protestants last night gave the provincial capital one of its quietest nights in weeks, the Ulster Vanguard movement said. Vanguard, which claims 100,000 members, is headed by William Craig, a hard-line former Northern Ireland home affairs minister.

The group's officials said that they planned to arrange a meeting between police authorities and leaders of the Tartan gangs, named for the tartan scarves they wear as a symbol of Protestant ascendancy in Ulster.

The relative quiet elsewhere in Northern Ireland continued today although a man died in Strabane, County Donegal, when his car and an army vehicle collided. The death was not added to the tally of 317 slain in 33 months of provincial strife.

Minor shooting incidents broke out throughout the province but only one casualty was reported—a man hit in the leg during an exchange of fire between a British Army patrol and gunmen at Newry, near the border with the Irish Republic.

In the Catholics' Ballymurphy district of Belfast, gunmen fired two shots at a combined army and police patrol.

Three shots were fired at army engineers working on a road at

Greece Prohibits Demonstrations; Police May Shoot

ATHENS, May 2 (Reuters)—The Greek government today issued a decree banning demonstrations and authorizing police to use force—in the last resort firearms—to disperse demonstrators.

The measure, coming in a decree published in the official gazette today, follows student unrest in Athens and Salonika in which 15 students were arrested over the weekend.

The decree banned all demonstrations constituting a danger to public security, permitting police to use clubs, fire hoses and gun butts to disperse demonstrators who refused orders to break up peacefully. If this failed, it authorized police to fire warning shots and—if all other means proved fruitless—to fire on demonstrators.

General Back in Jail
ATHENS, May 2 (UPI)—A 70-year-old retired general sentenced to an eight-year prison term for resistance activities and then released because of poor health, went back to jail today after a court said his health had improved.

The sentence of Gen. George Iordanidis, convicted of sedition and bomb handling two years ago, was interrupted last November because of imprisonment threatened his life.

Gia Scala's Death

HOLLYWOOD, May 2 (AP)—Actress Gia Scala, 38, died at her Hollywood home last weekend from an accidental overdose of narcotics and alcohol, the Los Angeles County Coroner said yesterday. Authorities said she was suffering from a coronary condition and had been taking medication for a drinking problem.

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Poll Mixups Mar Vote in Ohio Primary

Contests Also in Indiana and Alabama

(Continued from Page 1)

ly sensitive" because Sen. Humphrey held a private meeting with the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections.

Some 400,000 voters, 300,000 of them Democrats, were expected to vote in the populous county. Sen. Humphrey had asked state officials to extend the hours, and went to court when that didn't work. He said late poll openings, voting machine snafus and other snafus had the effect of disenfranchising Democrats who sought to vote early in the day.

Mr. McAllister said: "It is evident that a deliberate pattern of tampering with the Ohio election has emerged in Cuyahoga County where at least 100 polling places were kept locked for at least two hours after the official opening time."

He also charged that a number of polling places didn't have enough voting machines to handle the lines of voters.

Sen. Humphrey said many of the problem districts had big working class and black populations. "These are areas in which I have a very distinct interest," he said.

"Just Unbelievable"
"It is unbelievable, just unbelievable," said Sen. Humphrey. "I am pretty damned mad about it."

While there was no presidential preference poll in Ohio, the names of the presidential candidates were on the ballot stop their delegate slates. Thirty-eight were chosen on a statewide basis; the rest were apportioned among the 23 congressional districts.

Sen. McGovern and Sen. Humphrey were the chief contenders in Ohio, where five candidates entered delegate slates. Ironically, it was a state in which Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, once had hoped to virtually clinch the nomination, with the aid of Gov. John J. Gilligan and an array of big-name supporters. Instead, Sen. Muskie didn't even make it to Ohio as an active campaigner. He quit the primary campaign last Thursday, while remaining a candidate, setting off a scramble for his left-over backing.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington spent nearly three weeks stamping Ohio for votes for his delegate. Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota had a full at-large delegate slate, too.

Indiana's primary was a presidential preference poll, binding the 78-vote delegation on the first ballot at the national convention. Nineteen of them went to the statewide winner, the balance were assigned on a congressional district basis.

Sen. Muskie was on the ballot there, too, but he quit the Indiana campaign even before announcing his withdrawal from the primary competition.

In Alabama, 28 special districts were created for the Democratic delegate election, in which Gov. Wallace sought to capture a majority to insure control of the 37-vote delegation from his home state. His Democratic foes fielded a slate of opponents.

Senate Nominees Chosen
In addition, both Alabama parties chose Senate nominees. Sen. John J. Sparkman sought Democratic renomination against six opponents. There were four Republican candidates, including former Postmaster General Winston M. Blount.

May 30 runoff elections are likely in the crowded Senate races and for some of the delegate seats. It takes a clear majority to win.

Walker E. Pantry, the District of Columbia delegate to Congress, ran as a favorite son in the primary there, opposed by an uncommitted slate said to include substantial McGovern strength.

Sen. McGovern flew to New York today to receive the endorsement of Howard Samuels, president of the New York City Office of Beting Corp., who sought the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in New York two years ago.

Sen. McGovern said he made the flight from Cleveland because "election day is the day when the only thing a candidate can do is pray."

He told a news conference he thought Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts might eventually endorse him. But he said Sen. Kennedy "has his own timetable."

8 Britons Held By China 2 Days Had a Jolly Time

HONG KONG, May 2 (Reuters)—Eight Britons who strayed into Communist waters in their pleasure junk returned to Hong Kong today full of praise for the hospitality of the Chinese who held them for two days.

"They gave us beer, eggs, tinned pineapple, biscuits, cigarettes, sweet potatoes, a few apples, some soft drinks and some ice for our drinks," one of the party, Chief Petty Officer John Gihlett, told a press conference today.

"The beer was quite good," he added.

The party—three British Royal Navy chief petty officers, their wives and two children—sailed for Lantau, an outlying British island, on Sunday morning.

They strayed about a mile into Communist waters and were taken in tow by a Chinese junk to the island of Wai Ling Ting and held until they were told this morning that they could go home.

Petty Officer Gihlett said the Chinese were "very courteous, very friendly. They tried to keep us at ease all the time."

The junk was composed of 32 members, including five Nobel Prize winners. The sponsor, a foundation set up by the nationalized French electric power industry, intends the prize as an annual award for scientific achievement.



FLEEING HUE—Young boy and his baby brother waiting with other refugees on Sunday to cross a river by sampans and thus escape south to Da Nang along Highway 1.

North Vietnamese Advancing Toward Hue From Quang Tri

(Continued from Page 1)
flew to Saigon to meet with Mr. Thieu. Reports, which could not be verified, said he had been relieved of command.

In addition to the helicopter shot down by a heat-seeking missile, a second helicopter was downed today. There were no casualties reported.

The U.S. command also revealed the loss of two more jet aircraft in raids over North Vietnam, one of them downed last Thursday when fired on by a Soviet-built MIG.

The other, a Navy jet, was shot down yesterday along the coast of North Vietnam. The crewman parachuted into the sea and was rescued. The Hanoi radio said three U.S. planes were shot down over North Vietnam yesterday.

The two reported losses raised the acknowledged U.S. total since the offensive began to 59 aircraft of all kinds, with 32 Americans killed, 18 wounded and 47 missing.

In other action:
• Enemy forces attacked landing zone English, the last major government stronghold in Binh Dinh Province.

• In the Central Highlands, South Vietnamese forces continued to draw back closer to the threatened provincial capital of Kontum city, abandoning Fire Base Lima, six miles north. The base has been under heavy pressure.

Hanoi Reports Victories
PARIS, May 2 (UPI)—The North Vietnamese today reported important battlefield victories close to Saigon and accused the United States of continuing to bomb populated regions of North Vietnam.

Dispatches from the official

U.S., China Seen Swapping Medical Visits

(Continued from Page 1)
interviews with a large number of Chinese doctors show that they are unquestionably anxious to have some U.S. medical scientists, especially specialists, visit China.

"We have much to learn from American doctors," is a typical comment. "Possibly they can learn something from us."

Chinese doctors usually cite the widespread use of traditional herbal medicines and acupuncture, both as a substitute for chemical anesthetics and in the treatment of a wide variety of diseases, as outstanding achievements since the Communists came to power. They also feel that

U.S.-China Talks At Low Levels Reported in Paris

PARIS, May 2 (AP)—A number of contacts between U.S. and Chinese Communist officials have taken place in Paris since the last ambassadorial-level talks early last month, informants indicated today.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson and Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen met March 13, March 20 and April 2 to discuss an improvement of relations, especially eased trade and travel.

Mr. Huang left for Peking on April 3 on what was announced as a month's vacation.

The informants indicated that several times since then, contact had been made between lower-level officials at the embassies. The latest was believed to have occurred last Friday.

The Chinese Embassy would not discuss the reported contacts. The U.S. Embassy said that one result of the Watson-Huang talks "has been to insure that a channel of communications is available at all times."

U.S. May Quit Talks Again—Or Kissinger May Be in Paris

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuters)—The United States may again pull out of the Paris peace talks, an administration spokesman indicated today after it was frankly admitted that the war situation is very serious.

At the same time the White House imposed secrecy on the movements of Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, leading to speculation that he might have flown to Paris for a secret conference on the Vietnam war.

Between 1969 and 1971 Mr. Kissinger had secret talks in Paris on the war with Le Duc Tho, a top member of the North Vietnamese Politburo.

Mr. Tho returned to Paris at the weekend and is expected to resume secret talks.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said he would not provide any information on Mr. Kissinger's movements.

In Paris today the United States and North Vietnamese delegations declined to comment on the suggestion that Mr. Kissinger might have arrived in Paris. "We do not comment on secret talks," an American official said.

"Sorry, we have nothing to say on this subject," a Hanoi official said.

Legitimate Doubt
At the State Department, spokesman Charles Bray said: "There is a legitimate element of doubt as to whether we participate in future talks, depending on the answers they [the Communists] give to Mr. William Porter's questions put last week."

Mr. Porter, chief U.S. delegate to the talks, was said to be still awaiting a reply to his question on whether the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates are prepared to discuss, as the first item of business, measures that would end the North Vietnamese invasion.

The U.S. delegation returned to the talks last week after a five-week boycott.

A Defense Department spokesman said of the war situation for the first time, "It is obviously a very serious situation."

More Toward May Fall
Both State and Defense department spokesmen predicted that other cities may fall to the North Vietnamese following the capture of Quang Tri.

"But we shall see what happens in the next few weeks." It is too early for either side to predict the outcome and too early to throw in the towel, Defense

South Vietnamese Retreat From Quang Tri in a Rout

(Continued from Page 1)
Pho Trach, the South Vietnamese marines watched with pained faces the flight of the army soldiers. They would not talk about the deserters, but their embarrassment was plain.

Their U.S. advisers were not so inclined to silence. "This is really sickening," a U.S. Marine lance corporal said.

"It's unbelievable," said a U.S. Marine major, leaning on a jeep at the side of the road. "It's hard to comprehend. To stand here and watch this when you've seen the same people in your own units fight well, because they have different leadership."

"But I don't blame them," he added. "Where are their officers? There's no one to tell them 'stop' and to pull them together."

The major said the Vietnamese marines in his unit were "very sad and very angry" at the army retreat.

The major said that last night his troops stopped 1,000 rangers

trying to flee across the northernmost bridge held by the marines.

The reason for blocking their flight, he said, was that "We couldn't identify them in the dark and couldn't tell if they were enemy." At daybreak, the rangers were allowed to pass because the marines had no authority to stop them.

The marines fought "a hell of a battle" this morning, at this forward bridge, the major said, knocking out 18 enemy tanks with the help of artillery and air strikes. Black clouds of smoke in the distance marked the still-burning tanks.

The major said that last night, when the enemy forces started moving into the area, he wanted to call in naval gunfire on them from the U.S. vessels off the nearby coast, but that South Vietnamese officials had held off—apparently because they thought the shells would hit the retreating government forces.

Comment Declined
PARIS, May 2 (AP)—The spokesman for the American Embassy declined comment on the Washington Post dispatch from Peking reporting tentative agreement on a doctors' exchange program, reportedly discussed at the talks between Chinese and American ambassadors here.

Berliners Applying For Pentecost Passes
BERLIN, May 2 (AP)—Wall pass offices in East Berlin and West Berlin began accepting applications today for visits from May 17 to 24 into the East for Pentecost.

Five offices in West Berlin were clearing applications for one-day visits in East Berlin or East Germany. Twenty-seven registration offices in East Berlin were accepting applications made by Easters for West Berliners who wanted to visit the East for two or three-day periods.

GLs Will Get New Missiles Against Tanks

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The United States is planning to airfield several hundred tank missiles of a type now used in combat—into South Vietnam within the next several weeks, together with some specially equipped helicopter gunships able to fire the missiles.

The new guided missiles, called TOW, also can be fired from tube-like launchers mounted on jeeps or by two-man infantry teams operating on the ground.

The new weapons are expected to go initially to U.S. Army units still in potentially vulnerable locations inside South Vietnam, as added protection against anti-tank enemy assaults.

The TOW missile carries a big explosive warhead that the Army claims can pierce the armor of any tank in the world, including the heavy Russian-built T-54 and T-55s which have shown up in quantity on the Vietnam battlefield.

How quickly the missiles will be sent up to U.S. Army units, at all, depends upon how long the current Communist offensive lasts and how long it takes the South Vietnamese to learn to operate and maintain these weapons.

Deployment Sites
Initial deployment of the missiles, which are guided by large, trailing wires (though they also can be fired by U.S. units still at bases around Phu Bai, Hanoi and Da Nang in the northernmost provinces and farther south, just above Saigon.

The number of helicopters to be sent in is said to be small, but they will be accompanied by pilots, crews and support personnel.

U.S. defense officials refused to confirm or deny the movement of either the TOW missiles or the helicopters, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm said. "We do not discuss equipment movements or other operational matters."

The Communists, in their monthlong offensive in the South, have used far more tanks than in the past. They have been able to filter several dozen of the heavier and harder-to-stop T-54s and T-55s down the trail through Laos and across the Demilitarized Zone.

All told, it is estimated that at least 350 to 450 enemy tanks are in the battle area, with about 10 percent of these being the heavier Russian tanks. Most of the others are lighter Soviet-built PT amphibious tanks.

Kleindienst Named In Conspiracy Suit
WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Acting Attorney General Richard C. Kleindienst and 13 other defendants were charged yesterday in a conspiracy to murder on May Day, 1971, in Washington.

The suit was filed in District Court here by the American Civil Liberties Union.

In 1971, in response to three anti-war demonstrators' black traffic block at the District of Columbia National Guard "swept some 7,000 people off the streets and sidewalks of the District of Columbia—the vast majority of whom had committed no offense whatsoever—and herded them into detention camps and prison facilities," a civil liberties group said.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALABAMA	19	65
ALASKA	19	65
ARIZONA	19	65
ARKANSAS	19	65
CALIFORNIA	19	65
CANADA	19	65
CENTRAL AMERICA	19	65
CHINA	19	65
COLOMBIA	19	65
COSTA RICA	19	65
CUBA	19	65
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	19	65
ECUADOR	19	65
EGYPT	19	65
EL SALVADOR	19	65
FRANCE	19	65
GERMANY	19	65
GREECE	19	65
HAWAII	19	65
HONG KONG	19	65
INDIA	19	65
INDONESIA	19	65
ITALY	19	65
JAPAN	19	65
KOREA	19	65
LAOS	19	65
LIBERIA	19	65
LUXEMBOURG	19	65
MEXICO	19	65
MOROCCO	19	65
NETHERLANDS	19	65
NEW ZEALAND	19	65
NORWAY	19	65
OMAN	19	65
PANAMA	19	65
PARAGUAY	19	65
PERU	19	65
PHILIPPINES	19	65
POLAND	19	65
PORTUGAL	19	65
ROMANIA	19	65
RUSSIA	19	65
SAUDI ARABIA	19	65
SEYCHELLES	19	65
SINGAPORE	19	65
SOUTH AFRICA	19	65
SPAIN	19	65
SWEDEN	19	65
SWITZERLAND	19	65
TAIWAN	19	65
THAILAND	19	65
TURKEY	19	65
UNITED STATES	19	65
URUGUAY	19	65
VENEZUELA	19	65
VIETNAM	19	65
YUGOSLAVIA	19	65

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Gallup Poll

Kennedy, Humphrey Equal In Support Against Nixon

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., May 2.—With the confused picture presented by the primaries to date, political observers have suggested that Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts may emerge from the Miami convention as the Democratic party's compromise candidate.

Sen. Kennedy, at this time, wins no greater support among the nation's voters in trial heats against President Nixon than does either Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota or Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, two other possible Democratic nominees.

In the latest survey, conducted after the Wisconsin primary but before the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts primaries, Mr. Nixon received the vote of 46 percent of registered voters nationwide to 36 percent for Sen. Kennedy and

12 percent for Gov. George G. Wallace.

The vote given Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Muskie in trial heats is virtually a carbon copy of Sen. Kennedy's. In a late March survey, Mr. Nixon led Sen. Humphrey 46 to 35 percent, with 15 percent for Gov. Wallace, and led Sen. Muskie, 46 percent to 36 percent, with 14 percent for Gov. Wallace.

McGovern Weaker

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota does not fare quite so well as Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Humphrey or Sen. Muskie in trial heats at this time. One reason is that he is less well-known to the voters in many states.

The latest survey shows Mr. Nixon winning the support of 46 percent of registered voters to 31 percent for Sen. McGovern and 15 percent for Gov. Wallace.

The Nixon-Kennedy-Wallace and the Nixon-McGovern-Wallace trial heats are based on in-person interviews with 1,099 registered voters out of a sample of 1,478 adults interviewed April 15-18 in more than 300 localities across the nation. This question was asked:

Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and Edward Kennedy were the Democratic candidate, and George Wallace ran again as a third-party candidate, which would you like to see win?

Here are the latest results of the Nixon-Kennedy-Wallace trial heat showing a vote spread similar to that recorded in an early February survey:

	Ken. Wal. Un-				
Nixon	Ken. Wal. Un-	Nixon	Ken. Wal. Un-	Nixon	Ken. Wal. Un-
April 15-18	46	36	12	6	
Feb. 4-7	47	39	9	5	

Here are the latest Nixon-McGovern-Wallace trial results, also showing little change since early February in the margin between the major party candidates:

	Mc- Wal. Un-				
Nixon	Mc- Wal. Un-	Nixon	Mc- Wal. Un-	Nixon	Mc- Wal. Un-
April 15-18	46	31	15	8	
Feb. 4-7	49	34	11	6	

The trial heats reported today are one in a series of tests of candidate strength to be conducted between now and the conventions this summer to measure the preferences of the electorate.

U.S. Jury Accuses Ford, GM Of Volume-Sales Price Plot

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, May 2 (NYT).—The nation's two largest auto makers, General Motors and Ford, were charged yesterday by a federal grand jury with violating anti-trust laws by conspiring together to refuse to cut car prices to fleet buyers.

The case stems from a price war started by the Chrysler Corp. to win over fleet buyers—rental and leasing companies. Chrysler cut prices for fleet customers, General Motors and Ford followed. Then GM and Ford stopped the discounts. State and local governments began suing the auto companies. An 18-month grand jury investigation followed and ended in yesterday's indictment.

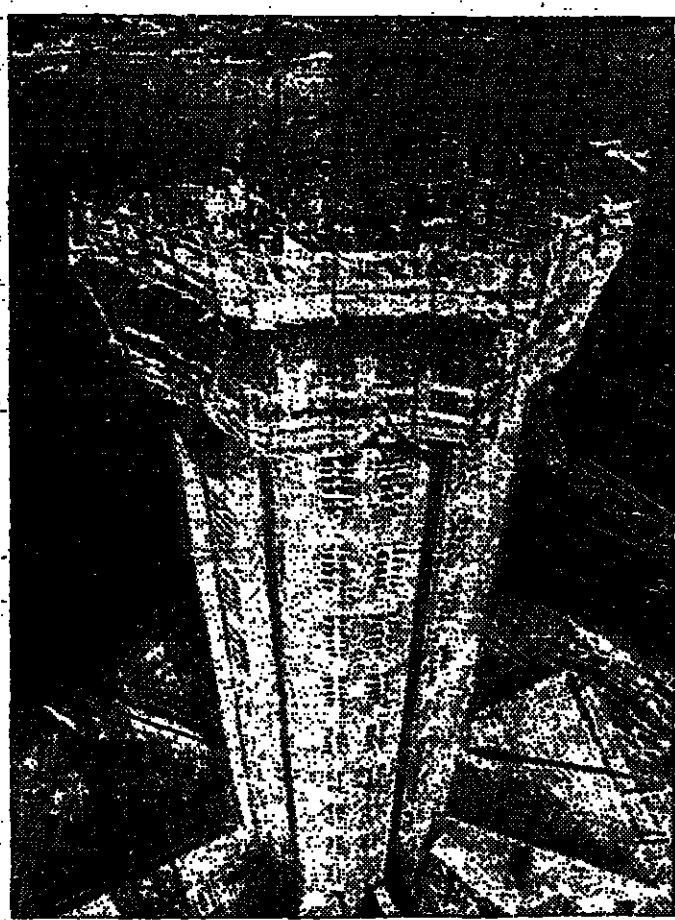
Ironically, Chrysler is being sued by dealers who charge that the two-price system—lower prices for fleet customers and higher prices for ordinary consumers—violates anti-trust laws.

It is possible, a Justice Department attorney admitted, that all three firms could lose, two for not cutting prices and one for cutting prices.

The grand jury indictment is a criminal case, but the maximum penalties are small, \$50,000 fines for each of two counts for each company in the indictment. The government filed a companion civil suit which asks that such price-fixing be banned. But if the government wins its case the car companies could be made to pay

Tass Office Attacked

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—A smoke grenade set off this morning in the offices of the Soviet news agency Tass, apparently by a militant Jew, caused the evacuation of the second floor of the National Press Building. Shortly after the fire alarm sounded, a man called "United Press International" to state, "A tear gas grenade was thrown into the offices of Tass Soviet news agency in retaliation of the beatings of Soviet Jews Saturday."



RIVERSIDE TOWER—The first apartment house on water is at present being built near Schleswig, West Germany, in the Schlei River, about 50 yards out from the bank. It will be 255 feet high and have some 245 apartments of various sizes. The 29-story structure is being planned as the center of a new residential park and will be finished in June of 1973.

Another U.S. Mine Union Aide Arrested in Yablonski Killings

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Albert E. Pass, 51, a United Mine Workers union official, was arrested by the FBI today in connection with the 1969 murders of UMW rebel Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter. Mr. Pass did not resist when arrested at his home in Middlesboro, Ky., an FBI spokesman said.

A federal grand jury in Pittsburgh had earlier today returned a sealed indictment charging Mr. Pass, secretary-treasurer of UMW District 18, with conspiracy to violate federal laws prohibiting interference with the rights of a union leader, obstruction of justice and obstruction of investigation.

Penalties upon conviction range up to five years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

William J. Frater, 52, a UMW District 19 field representative, was arrested April 12 on similar charges in the Yablonski case.

Mr. Frater also faces state murder charges in Washington, Pa. Two persons have pleaded guilty to such charges and two others have been convicted of plotting the Yablonski killings.

A fifth person accused of murder conspiracy is to appear tomorrow in Washington County Court in Pennsylvania.

Election Overturned

A U.S. District Court judge here overturned yesterday the 1969 election of UMW President W. A. (Tony) Boyle, who was opposed by Yablonski in the voting.

Judge William Bryant agreed with the government's contention that the union used union money and facilities to conduct an irregularly-studied election weighted in Mr. Boyle's favor.

Judge Bryant instructed the Justice Department to submit next Monday an order detailing how a new election should be conducted under the supervision of the secretary of labor.

In a lengthy opinion following a six-month trial, Judge Bryant wrote that in order to find for the union, "the court would be forced to swim upstream against the tide of evidence too strong to resist."

Kenneth Yablonski said in Pittsburgh yesterday that the judge's nullification of the election convinced him that his father was slain because the union's leadership knew the vote would be thrown out and his father would win in a rerun.

"Stolen From Him"

"What the court said only confirms what my father said on the day after the so-called ballots were counted in 1969. He said the ballots were stolen from him and that he was going to contest the election and that there was no doubt in his mind that the courts would order a new election," declared the 28-year-old son, a lawyer.

"I am more convinced now than ever before that my father was murdered because the leadership of the United Mine Workers knew that the election would be set aside and that in the second election they would be defeated by my father."

He said he expected the Miners for Democracy, an insurgent group of UMW members who supported his father, to meet soon to pick a slate of candidates to oppose any "team" put up by the UMW leadership in a new election.

Special Dividend by GM

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—General Motors announced after the close of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday that its directors have declared a special dividend of 25 cents in addition to the customary quarterly payment of 85 cents. This marked the first special payout since a similar action in the second quarter of 1969. Recently, GM reported that its first-quarter profits were the highest for any three-month period.

Its stock closed yesterday at 78 7/8, down 1 1/2.

Study Shows How Humans React to Pain

Age, Sex and Race Factors in Tolerance

DALLAS, May 2 (WP).—It is easier to hurt a woman than a man, the young tolerate pain better than older persons, and Orientals are not as stoic under pain as most Americans think.

These are the major findings of a study of how 41,119 persons reacted to pain. The study was released here yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

The study, conducted as a part of the medical examinations given to patients enrolled in a health plan in San Francisco and Oakland, showed "clear cut differences in pain tolerance according to age, sex and race."

Four doctors who presented the study used a \$200 machine that placed pressure on the patient's Achilles tendon, producing "deep pain."

In a finding that differs from all but one previous study on pain, the San Francisco group reported that the older a person gets, the less he can tolerate pain. For instance, the doctors said that men over 50 could stand two-thirds to three-fourths of the pain tolerated by men under 30.

Men withstood pain better than women did. In fact, 6 percent of the men tolerated as much pain as the machine could produce—50 pounds of pressure per square inch.

Even the oldest men withstood more pain than the youngest women. On an average, men tolerated twice as much pain as women did.

Among the races—judged solely by skin color—whites tolerated pain better than either blacks or Orientals.

"The discovery that Orientals have lower pain tolerance than white and blacks is a new finding as far as we could determine," the doctors reported.

"It is intriguing to speculate whether this deviation from the popular stereotype of the stoic Oriental can be ascribed primarily to biologic differences or to cultural factors such as minority status."

Calif. Church Backs Ordination Of A Homosexual

SAN CARLOS, Calif., May 2 (AP).—After a four-hour debate, delegates of 19 San Francisco Bay Area churches of the United Church of Christ have approved the ordination of an affirmed homosexual.

Sixty-two of 96 lay and clerical delegates of the Protestant denomination, which claims some two million members nationally, voted Sunday in favor of ordaining William Johnson, 35, a graduate of the Pacific School of Religion, in Berkeley.

Church officials said they believed this was the first time a professed homosexual had been ordered ordained in his own church, although some said there have been instances of already ordained ministers making public their homosexuality.

Under questioning by the delegates the Rev. Johnson was asked about the fear of parents that he might harmfully affect children.

"Homosexuals do not prey on children," he replied.

How could he be a good minister without a wife, he was asked. "I don't really feel I need a wife," he said, adding, "I hope some day to share a deep love relationship with another man."

9th Gangland Murder In N.Y. in 5 Weeks

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters).—Police are investigating the gangland murder of a minor underworld figure who was once indicted in connection with an almost identical slaying. The death was the ninth gangland murder in New York in five weeks.

The body of Victor Pearson, 36, was found in a car in Brooklyn at the weekend.

In 1968, he was indicted in connection with the "execution" of Eugene Werts, who had been shot six times in the head.

Algerian Wage Increase

ALGIERS, May 2 (UPI).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne announced today a 30 percent rise in the minimum guaranteed wage in Algeria, from 138 dinars (28 cents) to 173 dinars (36 cents) an hour.

Federal Aides Complain

Use of Foreign Psychiatrists In U.S. Hospitals Is Protested

By Stuart Auerbach

DALLAS, May 2 (WP).—Two federal mental health officials yesterday attacked the widespread use of foreign-trained doctors, many of whom do not speak English well, as "cheap labor" to staff state mental hospitals in the United States.

These are jobs that most American psychiatrists shun, Dr. R. Fuller Torrey and Dr. Robert L. Taylor said at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association here.

Dr. Torrey is a special assistant to the director of the National Institute of Mental Health and Dr. Taylor is in the institute's psychiatry training branch.

The only American psychiatrists that one state mental health director had been able to recruit, Dr. Torrey and Dr. Taylor said, "turned out to be either alcoholics, drug addicts or otherwise seriously disturbed."

But the two federal officials said that foreign-trained psychiatrists were no substitute.

Culture Gap Exists

Many of them have had little or no psychiatric training in their foreign medical schools, they said, adding that these doctors often speak poor, if any, English and have little understanding of American culture. They come to the United States for psychiatric training—called residency programs—but often spend all their time trying to treat patients instead of learning, Dr. Torrey and Dr. Taylor said.

"Imagine the difficulty, for instance, of a psychiatric resident from Korea trying to assess the elemental problems of a drug-using American adolescent who is undergoing an existential crisis," Dr. Torrey and Dr. Taylor said.

They estimated that 34 percent—1,370 out of 4,040—psychiatric residencies in 1970 were filled by foreign medical graduates. Most of them come from medical schools in the Philippines, India, Korea and Cuba.

Also Serve Friscons

But worse than the foreign graduates taking part in residency programs, the doctors said, are the estimated total of 3,100 foreign-trained, unlicensed doctors who form the bulk of the staff of state mental hospitals, prison psychiatric wards and institutions for the mentally retarded in the United States.

Many of these doctors are un-

able to pass the state licensing tests, but are able to practice medicine under special permits that allow them to work only in state institutions.

In New York and Ohio, for example, the doctor said, 40 percent of the doctors in state mental hospitals are unlicensed; in West Virginia 80 percent are unlicensed.

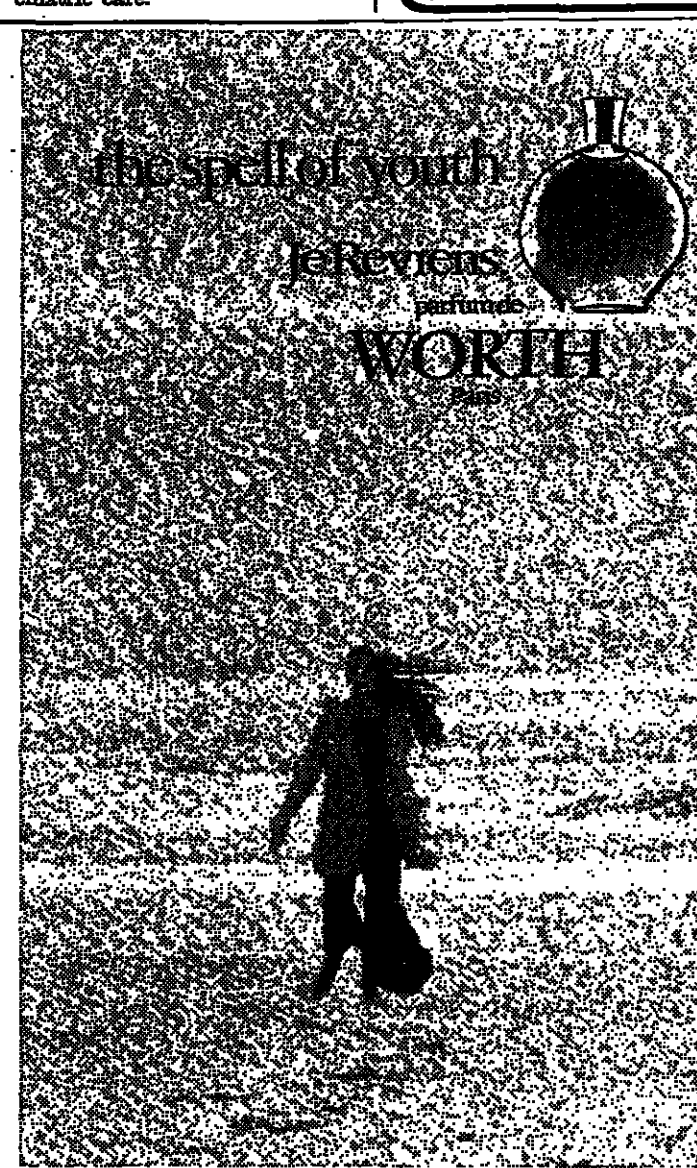
"Patients who cannot afford private psychiatric care," Dr. Torrey and Dr. Taylor said, "are more likely to be treated by foreign-trained psychiatrists. The outcome is poorer-quality psychiatric care."

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

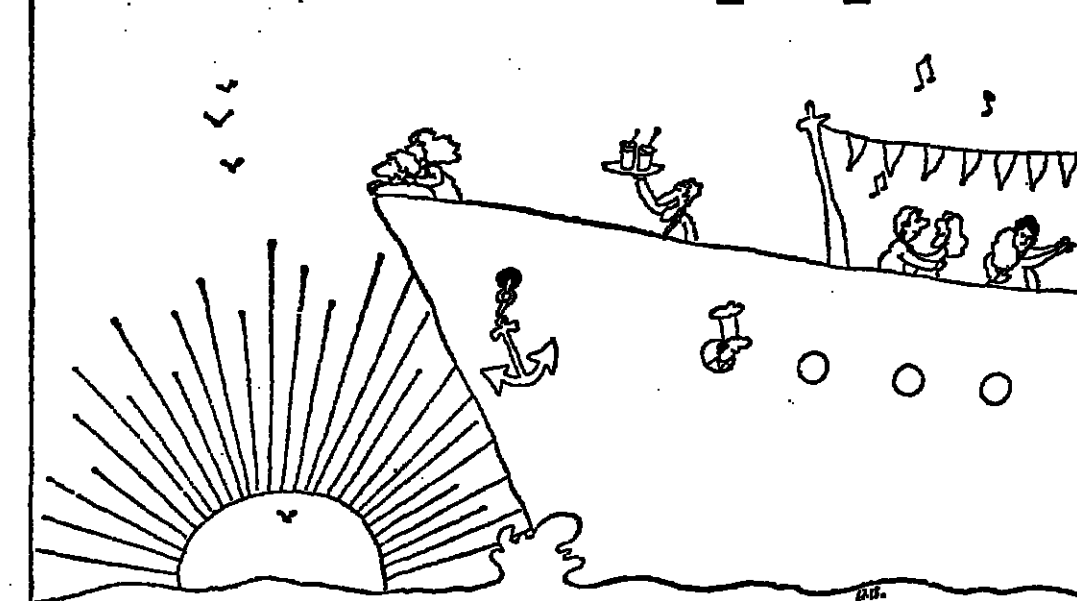
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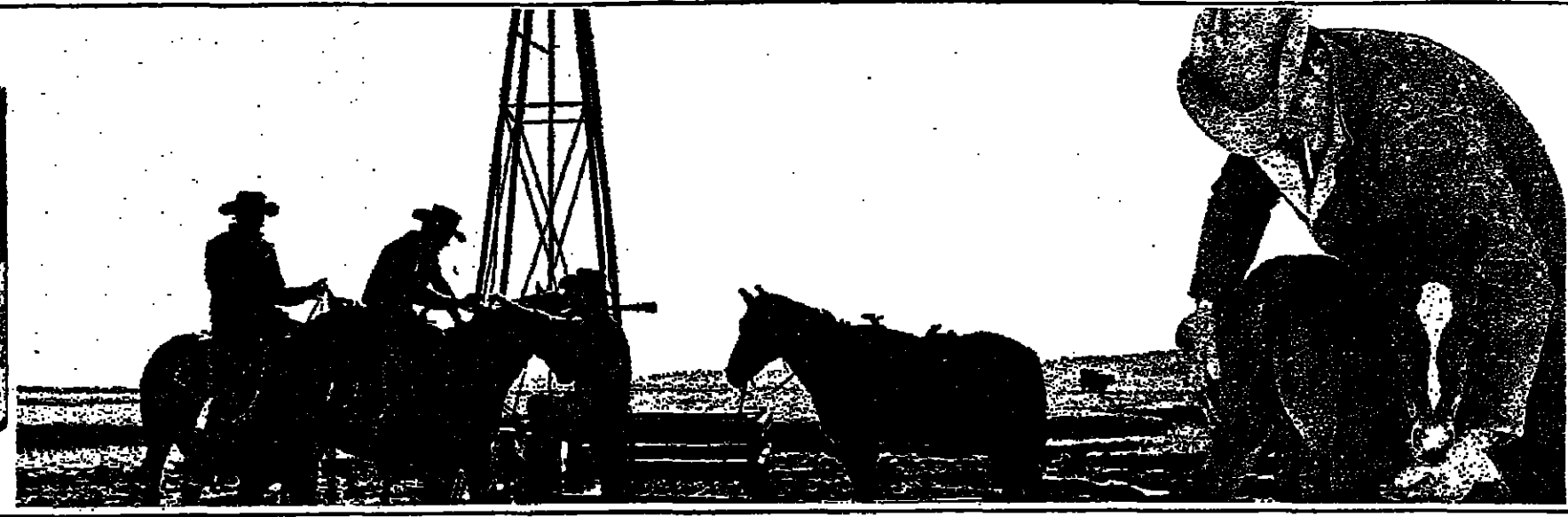
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FBI's J. Edgar Hoover, 77, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

Within 10 years, he whipped the bureau into such shape that President Herbert Hoover handed to it the Lindbergh kidnapping case when nobody else could solve it.

Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. was kidnapped March 1, 1932. Ten weeks later, with the case unsolved, President Hoover ordered all federal investigative agencies to place themselves at the disposal of New Jersey officials, with the FBI as coordinating agency. On Sept. 19, 1934, the FBI captured Bruno Richard Hauptmann, later executed as the kidnaper.

Mr. Hoover joined the Justice Department July 26, 1917, at age 22 and soon was working in the Enemy Alien Registration Section with one of his first major tasks being a study of subversive activities.

On May 10, 1924, he was called into the office of then Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone and offered the challenge of shaking up the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation, which was under fire on charges of corruption.

From that point on, J. Edgar Hoover was the nation's "G-man."



Hoover in 1924, when he was named as first FBI chief.

From the start, Mr. Hoover got results. His bureau rounded up the gangsters in the 1930s. It made the once epidemic crime of kidnapping a rarity. It arrested German saboteurs within days after their submarines landed them on the Atlantic coast. And, in one of its most sensational coups, the FBI seized the slayers of Mrs. Viola Gregg Linzow only hours after the civil rights worker's shotgun death in Alabama in 1958.

The FBI does not catch everybody, and it is many months now since any of its "most wanted" suspects have been arrested. But Mr. Hoover executed enough seemingly miraculous sweeps to make any specific criticism per-
fous.

Mr. Hoover always understood the subtle currents of power in Washington better than most. Not a New Dealer at heart, he had nonetheless dined President Franklin D. Roosevelt with his celebrated success against kidnappers.

Roosevelt liked him. He slapped the FBI director's back and laughed when Mr. Hoover confessed that an agent had been caught in the act of illegal wiretapping, and he was named at the bureau's tensity in putting a spy on Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's counselor, in London.

Roosevelt's assignment of counterespionage duties to the FBI as war loomed in 1936 expanded the bureau's size and heightened Mr. Hoover's prestige.

Since 1936, the Senate has never questioned the FBI budget

as reported by the House. And in the House, the veteran chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee that periodically reviewed Mr. Hoover's spending, Rep. John J. Rooney, D., N.Y., once said that "I have never cut [Mr. Hoover's] budget and I never expect to."

As some of the men closest to him volunteer, Mr. Hoover's primary genius may well have been publicity. He had some famous fights with other police agencies—notably after the capture of Bruno Hauptmann—to get public credit for his bureau, but Mr. Hoover was no ordinary headline grabber.

The real foundations of his legend are built on more solid stuff than press relations. Certainly his image was never dependent on the goodwill of newspapermen, to whom Mr. Hoover was normally inaccessible.

Mr. Hoover never held a news conference. The closest thing to a mouthpiece in the press was not a political pundit or a crime reporter but the late Walter Winchell, the Broadway gossip columnist, who traveled with an FBI escort and carried an item about "G-man Hoover" almost every day, for years.

The making of the Hoover folk hero was undertaken purposefully in the mid-1930s—long after the director's quiet administrative mastery had established him securely.

Pretty Boy Floyd
Speakeasies were the fashion. Gangsterism ravaged the land, capturing headlines and, in a sense, the public fancy. For Mr. Hoover, the last straw was the Kansas City massacre of June 17, 1933, in which Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd and his gang killed five men, including an FBI agent, and three local policemen. "If there is going to be publicity," the director raged, "let it be on the side of law and order."

Looking about for a symbol, Mr. Hoover found himself, and proceeded to orchestrate a dazzling range of movies, books, radio dramas and comic strips. He wrote introductions to such books as "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" and "Farewell, Mr. Gangster." He also put his byline on innumerable magazine articles, with such titles as "Crime's Leading Lady" and "Buzard in Disguise."

Latvian Jews Hold Rally
MOSCOW, May 2 (UPI).—About 1,000 Jews defied a local Communist party ban today and met on the outskirts of Riga, capital of Latvia, to remember Jews killed by the Nazis, Jewish sources said. There were no arrests and the meeting lasted more than an hour, the sources said.



AMONG OTHER HONORS—The much-decorated Hoover was made a member of the "Shirley Temple Police" in 1937.

Mr. Hoover understood pop culture and its evolution. He promoted "Junior G-Man" clubs for boys, sold 2.5 million copies of "Masters of Deceit," a book on Communism. His "Ten Most Wanted" list made a lot of seedy drifters into headline material. In the age of television, he astutely reserved the right to select the actor (Ernest Zindel Jr.) who would represent the FBI in millions of living rooms in a popular television series.

When he first volunteered to be a symbol of law and order, Mr. Hoover regretted the sacrifice of his privacy. Others denounced his role as a departure from the anonymity that had well served such police forces as the Narcotics Bureau and the Secret Service.

The late Sen. George Norris of Nebraska called Mr. Hoover "the greatest sound for publicity on the American continent."

But Mr. Hoover, once committed to a public fight on crime, played the role with all his fierce energy. He unquestionably made a brilliant success of it. Even after political pot-shots at the director became frequent recently, a Gallup Poll for Newsweek magazine showed that 80 percent of those who had any opinion about Mr. Hoover rated his performance "good" or "excellent."

Mr. Hoover was the youngest of three children of Dickerson N. Hoover, an easy-going federal official, and the former Annie M. Scheitlin, the granddaughter of Switzerland's first consul general in America.

Mr. Hoover, who has been described as "old-world strict," insisted in her son an intense

discipline and stern sensitivity to moral issues. By all accounts, she was the dominant influence on his character.

His flattened nose was the result of a hard-hit baseball although he was never a good athlete. Remembering a day in 1909 when the football coach at Central High School rejected the puny volunteer brought twinges ever after.

In his disappointment, young Hoover turned all the more intensely to the school's military drill team, of which he became captain, and to public speaking. According to one biographer, he never had a regular girl friend in high school. Friends teased him, wrote Mildred H. Comfort, "and accused him of being in love with Company A," an institutional attachment foreshadowing his marriage to the FBI.

With a master's degree in 1917, Mr. Hoover passed the bar and moved into a \$1,200-a-year job at the Department of Justice—his only employer over a stretch that exceeded 64 years.

From the start, according to Jack Alexander's 1967 profile of Mr. Hoover in *The New Yorker*, he stood out from the other young lawyers around him.

"He had an exceptional capacity for detail work and he handled small chores with enthusiasm and thoroughness," Mr. Alexander wrote. "He constantly sought new responsibilities to shoulder, and welcomed chances to work overtime. When he was in conference with an official of his department, his manner was that of a young man who confidently expected to rise."

—CHRISTOPHER LYDON.

'Legend in His Own Lifetime'

Nixon Leads in Mourning Hoover

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 2.—President Nixon in a personal and emotional tribute, today mourned "one of his closest friends and advisers," FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, and ordered flags at all public buildings and installations lowered to half-staff.

Within minutes after Mr. Hoover's death was announced, the President appeared before reporters at the White House to speak out of his "profound sense of personal loss" at the death of Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Nixon described him as a "truly remarkable man who served the country for 48 years under eight Presidents with unparalleled devotion to duty and dedication."

The White House also distributed a formal statement by the President which said that Mr. Hoover could truly be called "a legend in his own lifetime."

"For millions he was the symbol and embodiment of the values he cherished most: courage, patriotism, dedication to his country and a granite-like honesty and integrity."

"In times of controversy, Mr. Hoover was never a man to run from a fight. His magnificent contribution to making this a great and good nation will be remembered by the American people long after the petty carping and vicious criticisms of his detractors are forgotten."

"The FBI he literally created

and built is today universally regarded as the finest law enforcement agency in the world. The FBI is the eternal monument honoring this great American."

Vice-President Agnew praised Mr. Hoover and said he "stood steadfastly against the political assaults and personal vilification that sought to undermine his stature late in his career."

This stature, he said, was enhanced by the enemies Mr. Hoover made "from the bootleggers of the twenties and thirties, to the Nazi blackshirts and saboteurs of the forties; to the draft card burners and Viet Cong flag wavers of the seventies."

"There was an immediate outpouring of tributes from congressional leaders, even though the FBI chief had frequently been the target of criticism from that quarter."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, declared that the nation owes Mr. Hoover "its gratitude and respect." His statement added:

"J. Edgar Hoover devoted his entire life to the service of his country. While some of us may have questioned some of his approaches in recent years, no one could question his loyalty and dedication to his country."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., who frequently criticized Mr. Hoover, said "Even those who differed with him always had the highest respect for his honesty, integrity and his desire to do what he thought best for the country. He will be missed and remembered."

Humphrey Leads Ability
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., mourned him as "a man of unquestioned ability, personal integrity, and professional competence."

"Few men in our time have made such a strong impact on American public life," the former Vice-President said.

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., described Mr. Hoover as "a veritable rock of strength" and one of the most capable public officials ever to serve in the government.

"He was incorruptible," Mr. Ford said. "He was unwavering in his devotion to duty. I cannot think of any other American who ever served his nation more faithfully and steadfastly."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said Mr. Hoover's death was a "tremendous loss," adding: "I don't see at the moment how Mr. Hoover can possibly be replaced. His contribution was almost beyond measurement."

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said Mr. Hoover succeeded in an area in which he was most heavily criticized: "He developed a police force consistent with democratic principles." Mr. Hoover insisted on indoctrinating his agents "with a zealous dedication to our civil liberties."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said "The bureau will forever bear the imprint of this dedicated and patriotic man."

"He will occupy a prominent niche in the history of the United States, and he will long be remembered as one of the most respected and honored men of his time."

Sen. George McGovern, R., S. D., expressed sorrow at the death of Mr. Hoover today.

"I think we can only be sad over the passing of any American, any citizen, any mortal," Sen. McGovern said in a campaign appearance at LaGuardia Airport in New York.

Boggs Statement
Hale Boggs, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, who last April charged the FBI with spying on him, described Mr. Hoover as a great American.

Referring to his clash with the FBI chief last year, Mr. Boggs said: "Last year I directed some criticism of the bureau. . . I said then, and I say now, that no man has served his country with greater dedication or greater love than Mr. Hoover."

Outside Congress, one of Mr.

Hoover's most frequent critics, columnist Jack Anderson, paid high tribute to Mr. Hoover, vowing to change the FBI "into a collection of hacks, misfits and courthouse hangers-on, into one of the world's most ineffective and formidable law enforcement organizations."

"Under his reign, not a single FBI man ever tried to fix a case, defraud the taxpayers or sell his country," Mr. Anderson said. "Hoover was also scrupulously first not to step beyond the bounds of a policeman. But would be hypocritical not to point out that in his fading years, sometimes stepped across those bounds," he added.

"All of America is indebted to him for his construction of the FBI and for its outstanding operation over the years," said John N. Mitchell, who as attorney general was Mr. Hoover's last boss. He added that "anybody who would say anything against J. Edgar Hoover, his integrity, his honesty and his ability, is absolutely maligning him. He didn't deserve it."

Ramsey Clark, one of Mr. Hoover's predecessors as head of the Justice Department and frequent critic of Mr. Hoover, said he was saddened to hear of his death. "He was a major figure on the American scene," he said. "This is hardly the time to talk about differences; right now we mourn his death."

But in Algeria, Pete O'Neil, head of the international wing of the Black Panther party, said today the death of Mr. Hoover was very good news, but it should have come much sooner. "We have been discussing this and personally—objectively speaking—I would say that this has come about 70 years too late," he said.

Yippie leader Jerry Rubin, another longtime Hoover antagonist, issued a statement in Norman, Okla., saying: "Wow! He was punished by God for his crimes against the people of the United States. I have information that he was poisoned by hippie agents within the FBI. The Yippies will hold funeral services for J. Edgar Hoover in Miami during July during the Democratic National Convention."

Calley Appeal Again Accuses Westmoreland

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Lawyers for Lt. William L. Calley Jr. have charged that "only the rankiest form of vicious hypocrisy and command control" has prevented Gen. William C. Westmoreland from being the in connection with the My Lai massacre.

The charge was contained in a 46-page brief filed by Calley lawyers in the Court of Military Appeals.

Calley was convicted March 31 last year of the murder of at least 22 civilians in the South Vietnamese hamlet during March, 1968, infantry assault. Calley was sentenced by a court-martial panel to 30 years in prison, but the sentence was reduced on review to 30 years.

Gen. Westmoreland was the object of a similar accusation in 1970, made by another My Lai defendant.

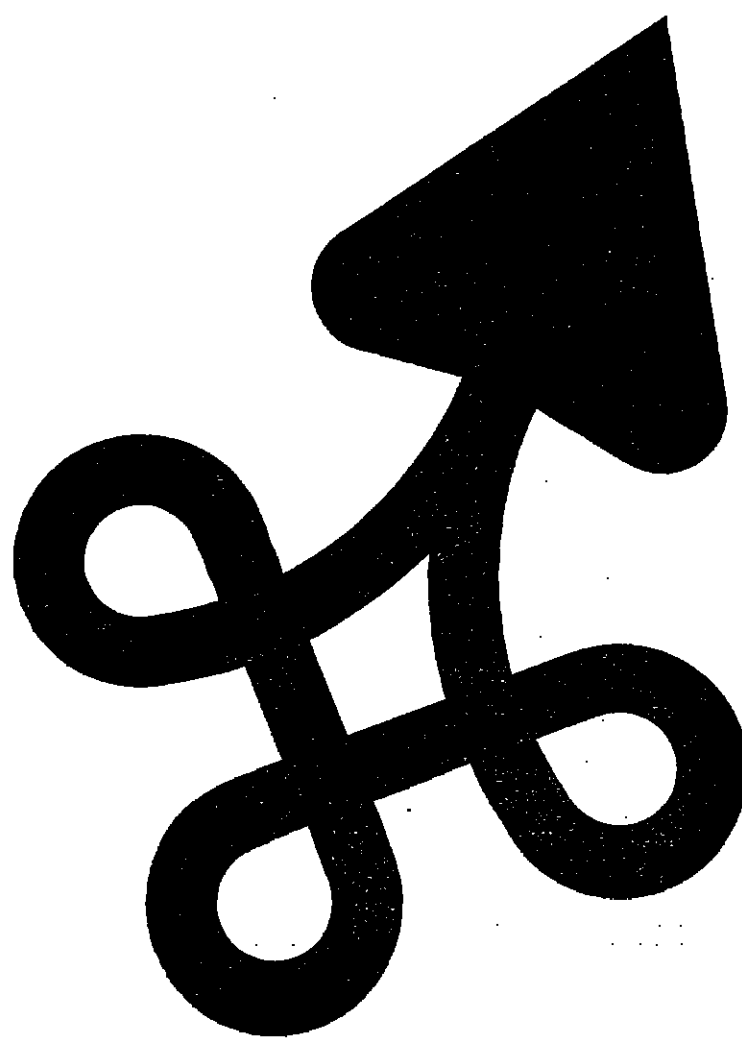
"The army clandestinely investigated the charge and pronounced the dismissal of charges on 16 October 1970," Calley brief said. "This is not surprising when one considers that Gen. Westmoreland, now chief of staff, has control all of the Army's investigation and legal agencies."

Tehran Magazine Bomb
TEHRAN, May 3 (AP).—Members of the staff of *Tan-e-Pan* (This Week) magazine injured two of them serious when a bomb exploded in magazine's downtown office day.

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Treaty Urged On Protection Of Diplomats

U.S. Classifies Harm To Them With Piracy

By Thomas J. Hamilton
GENEVA, May 2 (UPI)—A United States legal expert suggested today that anyone who murders, kidnaps, or inflicts "grave bodily harm" on a foreign diplomat or visiting high government official be punished as an international criminal.

Richard D. Kearney, a Washington, D.C., lawyer on special assignment to the State Department, proposed an international agreement for the protection of diplomats in a "working paper" submitted to a United Nations body, the International Law Commission.

His proposal would also apply to an attempted attack on a representative of a foreign government or any attempt to use such an attack to "extort anything of value, or affect governmental actions or decisions in any state."

Mr. Kearney, who was elected president of the commission at the start of the two-month session here, told a correspondent that his proposal would put all such actions in the same category as piracy.

Under international law a pirate can be punished by any country where he is found, no matter where the piracy took place. Mr. Kearney said his proposal would provide worldwide jurisdiction over those guilty of "serious felonies" against representatives of foreign governments.

U.S. Backing
Members of the International Law Commission serve in their individual capacities, but a U.S. spokesman said that Mr. Kearney's proposal had government backing.

Mr. Kearney, who has a State Department assignment for coordinating international law, said his proposal was intended to deal primarily with the kidnapping or murder of several European and American ambassadors in Latin America.

It would not apply to demonstrations against missions to the United Nations in New York, including protests against Soviet policy toward Jews, although some diplomats there had "close calls," Mr. Kearney said.

Existing Treaties
Although there are a number of international agreements for the protection of foreign diplomats, consuls and other government representatives, these leave the responsibility for punishment of attacks to the government on whose territory they took place.

The "working paper," however, would authorize the government whose representative was attacked, or any other government where the attack was found, to prosecute him. It would permit the automatic extradition of the attacker in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Attacks on visiting chiefs of state, chiefs of government, officials of cabinet rank and their families could be prosecuted in the same way.

India Indicates It Plans A-Tests Underground

NEW DELHI, May 2 (AP)—Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram indicated today that India would conduct underground nuclear tests when it develops the technology but insisted that nuclear energy would be used only for peaceful purposes.

"Developments in the international situation do not warrant a change in our present policy, which is to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes," Mr. Ram told Parliament. Members interrupted him with applause.

But, he said, scientists from the Indian Atomic Energy Commission "are studying the technology to conduct underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes."

He did not speculate on when the tests might begin. India has refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty because it feels the treaty discriminates against countries without a nuclear capability.

Arab Vote Heavy On West Bank

BETHLEHEM, May 2 (UPI)—A heavy turnout of Arab voters took part today in the election of 12 municipal councils on the West Bank of the Jordan—the second and final stage of the first balloting permitted in Israeli-occupied territories. No major incidents were reported.

Military government spokesmen refused comment on a Jerusalem Post report that the mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja'Alak, was waiting until after the polling to press for self-determination in the territory.



FREE BUSES—Romans boarding buses yesterday in a test to see if free rush-hour public transportation would help to cut traffic congestion in the crowded capital.

Rome Gives Free Buses Another Tryout

ROME, May 2 (UPI)—Rome started a 43-day experiment in free bus travel today, hoping to persuade motorists to leave their cars at home. Motorists did not cooperate.

Traffic jams were as noisy and thick as ever. Traffic Commissioner Luigi Pallottini said he was considering even more drastic means of keeping private automobiles out of downtown Rome.

"The idea," he said, "is to make it so difficult for private automobiles that citizens use public transport."

The free bus plan will last until June 15, costing the city about 15 billion lire (\$2.58 million). If it goes the way city officials want, Romans will leave their cars at home and thus ease the almost permanent traffic jams and reduce damage caused by the automobile to the architectural, artistic and natural beauties of Rome.

The free bus idea was tried at Christmas during a nine-day period, but results did not prove much. The city decided to try it again over a longer period.

Officials said there were several reasons that the first day was not a success. Romans are slow to change their habits. They do not like public transportation, and many of the cars in the city center today were persons returning home from the May Day weekend.

Moreover, many Romans obviously did not know about the experiment. Bus company employees reported that thousands of passengers tried to pay fares despite days of publicity and explanation.

The free service is not available all day and night. Romans and tourists must pay if they ride between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. and between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.

**Arms, Passport
For Feltrinelli
Reported Found**
MILAN, May 2 (AP)—Police investigating the explosion that killed publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli found his passport and a huge cache of weapons today in what was termed a hide-out of Milan's urban guerrillas.

The police have been investigating links between Mr. Feltrinelli and Italy's leftwing extremists since they found him dead in mid-March at the base of a power pylon, ready to be dynamited, outside Milan.

They searched three buildings in Milan last night and in one, they said, they found bombs, explosives, submachine guns, rifles, pistols, three mines and banners saying "Red Brigades." The police reported that some of the explosive devices were similar to those used in the sabotage attempt that led to Mr. Feltrinelli's death.

The Red Brigades, a militant Marxist group, claimed responsibility for several sabotage actions against industrial installations last year.

Hochhuth Is Sued By Flier Over His Play 'Soldiers'

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—German writer Rolf Hochhuth was sued for libel today on the ground that his controversial play "Soldiers" accuses Sir Winston Churchill and others of political murder.

The alleged victim, Poland's wartime prime minister, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, died in July, 1943, when a Royal Air Force plane flying from Cairo to Britain crashed near Gibraltar.

Lawyers told the High Court that the play raised the question whether the crash was deliberate and whether Churchill had a hand in arranging it as a sop to his wartime ally, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin. At the time, Stalin and Sikorski were disputing the future of Polish lands taken by the Russians.

The pilot and lone survivor of the crash, Edward Prechal, brought the suit against Mr. Hochhuth. Mr. Prechal's lawyer, Colin Duncan, told the court that although Churchill is dead and cannot vindicate his reputation, "perhaps the author overlooked my client, who is still alive. He has done everything in his power to clear his name of these sickening charges."

In view of Mr. Hochhuth's failure to defend the action, Justice George Bean told the jury the only question before them was how much in damages Mr. Prechal should receive.

Calif. Professor Censured Over Genetics-of-Race Issue

By William Trombley

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 2.—A Sacramento State College sociology professor has been reprimanded because she invited Dr. William Shockley, a Nobel prize-winning physicist who believes that Negroes may be genetically inferior to whites, to speak on campus last fall.

The incident raises the question of whether views abhorrent to a majority of students and faculty members can be heard on a college campus.

Some professors and faculty organizations fear that the right to hear controversial speakers, fought for so zealously in the 1950s and 1960s when conservative administrators and trustees sought to bar liberal and leftist speakers, may be lost now that the attack on campus free speech is coming from another direction.

Dr. Shockley, a Stanford professor, did not speak at Sacramento State on Nov. 22 because the meeting was disrupted by black students who called Dr. Shockley a racist. After some scuffling and a few minor injuries, the talk was canceled.

Similar Episodes
Dr. Shockley has been involved in similar episodes on six campuses in the United States in the last two years.

So have Arthur R. Jensen, a University of California at Berkeley psychologist who believes there are genetic differences in intelligence due to race, and Harvard psychologist Richard Herrnstein, who has written about Mr. Jensen's work.

Sometimes the disruptions have been by black students, more often by members of Students

for a Democratic Society or other organizations of white radicals. After investigating the Sacramento State incident, the campus Racial Discrimination Commission, a student-faculty-staff group, concluded that Carole W. Barnes, an associate professor of sociology who has been on the Sacramento faculty eight years, should not have invited Dr. Shockley to speak to her class in intercultural relations.

Teaching Opposed
The commission also recommended that Prof. Barnes not be permitted to teach the course this spring.

Acting on this advice, Sacramento State president Bernard L. Eyrink reprimanded Prof. Barnes for inviting Dr. Shockley and urged her to consider withdrawing from the class.

Similar requests were made by Harvey Reddick, vice-president for academic affairs, and by John Livingston, acting dean of the School of Arts and Sciences.

In each case, the sociologist refused to resign from the class. She has taught it to 90 students this semester, so far without incident.

"I told them I wouldn't consider resigning," Prof. Barnes said. "They couldn't give me any professional reasons for doing it."

© Los Angeles Times

NATO Exercise Begins

ANKARA, May 2 (Reuters).—Nearly 300 aircraft and 80 warships from five NATO countries began an exercise, code-named "Dawn Patrol 72" in the Eastern Mediterranean today.

His Honesty May Be A Bit Late

PARIS, May 2 (UPI).—Hans Engelmann, 42, walked into a police station Sunday and said with a smile: "I've spent all the money that I stole in Germany and now I want to go home."

No one believed him at first. Then, police said today, he convinced officers and was held for investigation.

They discovered that Mr. Engelmann, of Offenbach-am-Main, disappeared from his job in the Deutsche Bank's branch at Frankfurt airport last Aug. 28.

A total of 414,000 marks vanished from the bank at the same time.

The police said Mr. Engelmann would appear in a Paris court Monday. A warrant for his arrest has arrived from a Frankfurt court and the French court will rule on a request for his extradition. He is being held at Fresnes prison.

Citing Racism, American Resigns Rhodes Award

OXFORD, England, May 2 (AP).—An American postgraduate student at Oxford University renounced his Rhodes scholarship today in protest at what he describes as "racial and sexual discrimination by the Rhodes Trust."

He is Grant Crandall, 24, from Yellow Springs, Ohio, who is in his second year reading politics.

The resignation is believed the first in the 70-year history of the Rhodes scholarships, now worth \$1,500 a year.

Mr. Crandall is one of a group of Rhodes scholars who have been campaigning for reform of the scheme as it applies to southern Africa.

"Despite their prestige the scholarships are really only a way of selecting and training a privileged few who will eventually wield power in their own societies," he said.

In a letter to the trustees he urged them to scrap the scholarship scheme in South Africa and Rhodesia, charging that racial discrimination was exercised by the selection board in those countries.

Salam Seen Forming New Lebanese Regime

BEIRUT, May 2 (AP).—Lebanon's Premier Saeb Salam today announced the resignation of his 18-month-old government following the election of a new 99-man parliament.

Mr. Salam said that his resignation, which is a post-election formality, will be officially submitted to President Suleiman Franjeh tomorrow. Mr. Salam, 67, is expected to be asked to form the new government.

Norway to Boost Aid To African Rebels

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, May 2 (Reuters).—Norway is to increase its assistance to African liberation movements. Foreign Minister Andreas Cappelien said here today.

Mr. Cappelien, quoted by the Information Ministry, was speaking during a meeting with officials of the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee, based here.

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The Prospects for SALT

It is not altogether clear whether the White House statement on the brightened prospects for early success in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was a progress report, an attempt to influence the discussions themselves or an effort to brighten the gloom that has been emanating from Vietnam. But it is not unreasonable to assume the first of these possibilities, since it is not only plausible but necessary, if the world is to escape at least some of the portentous perils of great-power rivalry.

It is plausible that there should be a good chance for a broad "offensive freeze" by the military establishments of the Soviet Union and the United States because it is in the interests of both countries that this should take place, and because it has been postponed hitherto by questions of definition and scope, rather than principle. Admittedly, these questions are important and knotty, and each nation will try to answer them in ways that would affect its own arms posture in an advantageous manner. But the semantics of such a dispute, and the realities that underlie it, surely can give way before determination—and both governments have given evidence of that.

It is necessary, because an unchecked rivalry in the one field in which the two powers have very nearly a monopoly—that is, the ability to blast themselves and any other nation into nuclear destruction—represents the ultimate danger. Such rivalry is not only a heavy burden on the peoples of the two states directly involved,

and a constant stimulant to tensions, but it presents the ever-present threat that rivalry in other areas—in supplying arms to the fighting forces in Vietnam, for example, or the Middle East—could erupt into a major catastrophe. Merely checking the arms race, of course, would still leave ample stocks for mutual suicide. But an agreement on limitations of strategic arms implies at least the hint that they will never be used.

Moreover, such an agreement could lead to extensions of arms limitations. It would also create an atmosphere in which diplomatic accords might be achieved.

Not that either of these developments would follow necessarily. The United States and the Soviet Union have their own concepts about their own interests in various parts of the world and there is enough division among them to make meeting of minds difficult. In addition, neither are completely free agents when the interests and emotions of other people are involved; Hanoi and Saigon, Jerusalem and Cairo, hold to their own points of view, have won their own commitments from the larger powers, and possess to a degree their own veto over the acts of the powers—even if it is only blackmail by weakness.

Despite these significant qualifications, Moscow and Washington can do much to ameliorate the bitter struggles in the world, once they come to recognize and to proclaim that it is to their own advantage to do so. And in that lies the promise implicit in a successful conclusion of the SALT negotiations.



A Sadness in the Family

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME.—The saddest aspect of Italy's current election campaign, which ends with a critical vote on Sunday, is the pattern of violence and organized terrorism on the fringes of the revolutionary left.

This is especially tragic because it can have no serious influence on the outcome and because the left-wing youngsters chiefly involved are in fact working against their own interests by encouraging a reactionary backlash and adding strength to the small but growing neo-fascist movement.

Almost certainly the balloting will demonstrate once more that almost two-thirds of the electorate backs a center-dominated coalition which, after much bickering, will again be led by the staid Christian Democrats while the main opposition continues to be the sclerotic if massive Communist party.

Prosperous Families

The youthful extremists, members of whom come from prosperous and cultivated families, are therefore expending blood and dreams on a chimera employing the Italian personal trait of individualism fruitlessly against the Italian national trait of lassitude. Yet many a family has been given by this phenomenon and few more unhappily than that of Luigi Barzini, the brilliant author, journalist, and liberal party politician. Barzini's two sons are deeply committed to "worker's power," one of the most violent of the "Gruppietti," as the revolutionary factions are known, and one of the youngsters is in a Sicilian prison, charged with distributing incendiary pamphlets.

Barzini's step-son by an earlier marriage, Giampaolo Feltrinelli, a blustering publisher, famed for issuing the first edition in any language of Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago," was passionately committed to the terrorist left. He was killed in a mysterious explosion this spring, apparently while preparing to blow up power pylons near Milan.

In a deeply moving reflection, Barzini—a political conservative—recalls: "I myself was a rebel against the Italian academic, bourgeois, provincial habits. And yet, he adds: 'Perhaps we could not understand each other because we were utterly different.' "He was that kind of man who is common in Italy and who is able to go from an extremist movement (Fascism) to the opposite (Communism) provided it be illiberal and mythological, without stopping at the stage of the ideas (maybe boring and too serious because they don't promise any miracles but only toil) of the bourgeois revolution, of freedom laboriously conquered and defended every day, allowing problems to be faced and gradually

solved, tolerating—or rather extracting and using—what is valid in dissident and heretical movements."

After Feltrinelli joined the Communists, Barzini observed: "That he would have abandoned the party as soon as he would have felt the discipline, its control, its constraints, and as soon as he would have noticed that it was not an organization of terrorists and dynamiters, spreading the corpses of foes in the streets at night, but a vast, cautious, and erudite movement treasuring 50 years of defeats in every country and determined to win while avoiding a catastrophic civil war (for Italy's and for its own sake), was clear to anyone who knew him...."

His Sacrifice

"It is not important to know if Barzini died as the victim of a secret plot or because he made an error in charging electricity into the dynamite. The secret plot is always a fascinating explanation for the right-wing or the left-wing political fans...."

Mr. Nixon's Speech

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—President Nixon's admirable speech nevertheless leaves us with the difficulties that crawl through the text, haunting the reader.

He began, as usual, by describing the scale on which the United States has withdrawn its soldiers. Ninety-five percent of the fighting men who were there when Mr. Nixon took office are now gone. Instead, the South Vietnamese are carrying the full military load on the ground. And it is a very considerable load. Their losses last week were the highest of the entire war. At 4,000 dead and wounded you would need to visualize 50,000 American casualties to get a comparable figure.

Now the idea of Vietnamization was that we would withdraw *pari passu* as the South Vietnamese built up their army. One American soldier out, one South Vietnamese soldier in. Or, in the more complicated equation, one fully trained efficient American soldier out, two half-trained South Vietnamese soldiers in. But suddenly with the great spring offensive of North Vietnam, we discover that things are not that way at all. It may be, as the President has assured us, that we will win. But it is unquestionably the case that the enemy is getting away with the thing it would never have ventured during the period the United States Army was there. I mean:

full-blown, tank-led, open invasion by a dozen military divisions. They are doing to South Vietnam what we hoped and prayed they would try to do during the long years we were there. Fighting an infiltrators' war. Instead we see that Vietnamization has not worked militarily.

'Essential' Air Strikes

And then the President said: "Our air strikes have been essential in assisting the South Vietnamese." "Essential." Then he said that Gen. Abrams said that the enemy will fall. Then he said, "We can now see the day when no more Americans will be involved [in South Vietnam] at all."

He also told us that the word of the North Vietnamese is utterly unreliable. He told us that in the past few weeks the enemy has violated two of the pledges to President Johnson in 1968 in return for a termination of the bombing. Namely, the enemy came down across the DMZ, and the enemy began shelling the civilian population. He also told us that, back in October, our intelligence detected the build-up in North Vietnamese military strength. "Yet we deliberately refrained from responding militarily."

For the rest, Mr. Nixon recapitulated what he takes as axiomatic, namely that there will

Bernard Levin From London:

The fundamental nature
of the choice itself
is clear. It is: Are
the trade unions going
to defy the law or are
they going to obey it?

LONDON.—Labor relations in this country are either going to get better or get worse. If that, as a prophecy, sounds a little on the tame side, let me remind it: Labor relations in this country are either going to get very much better or a very great deal worse. If even that sounds as though I am hedging my bets, I will put it this way: Labor relations in this country are heading rapidly for the most calamitous explosion in our history, after which they will either be irreparably ruined or set on a base that could mean industrial harmony for the long foreseeable future.

The choice will be made by the trade union movement. The initiative is entirely with them. And although the choice is desperately complicated by the fact that that phrase "the trade union movement" cannot be precisely defined (this, as we shall see, is one of the troubles), the fundamental nature of the choice itself is clear. It is: Are the trade unions going to defy the law or are they going to obey it?

The law in question is the Industrial Relations Act, passed by Mr. Heath's Conservative administration after Mr. Wilson's Labor government proposed a similar measure but eventually abandoned it in the face of resolute opposition by the unions, from which the bulk of the Labor party's income is derived. It is widely believed that this failure of nerve by the Labor government contributed heavily to their defeat at the polls in 1970.

The act has been invoked a number of times by employers (both employers and unions, and indeed individual workers, can apply to the special court set up under the act for the enforce-

ment of their rights, but the unions have from the start largely boycotted the court and all its proceedings), but nothing very far-reaching has yet been decided, with two very notable exceptions.

When the railwaymen recently began a "go-slow," the effects, which were tantamount to those of a strike, the government applied to the court for a "cooling-off" period to be ordered. The legislation allows for such a period to be ordered for up to 14 days, during which strikers may return to work or face virtually unlimited financial penalties. After a cliff-hanging few days, the railwaymen decided to obey. Round one to the government.

At the same time, however, a more serious challenge was being built up by the stevedores. Mutants among their members in the huge and vital port of Liverpool had persuaded the workers there to refuse handling facilities for cargoes shipped by firms which, the stevedores claimed, were doing packing and unpacking work "contaminated" (with) should rightly be stevedores' dockside work. The firms thus "blacklisted" took the stevedores, members of the gigantic Transport and General Workers Union, to the Industrial Relations Court as the new legislation entitled them to do—and won an injunction against such conduct. (The union refused to appear before the court, as it was entitled to do, and its case thus went by default.)

The injunction was disobeyed, the "blacklist" firms still could not handle the cargoes, and the union—obeying an injunction from the Industrial Relations Court has the same effect as disobeying one from any other high court: The union was in contempt. At the suit of the log-jammed firms, the union—which still refused to appear before the court and plead its case—was fined \$13,000. They refused to pay, and the Liverpool stevedores continued to disobey the court's ruling. The court cleared its throat and imposed a massive fine of \$130,000 on top of the first fine. The judges also warned that if both fines were not paid, the next step would be to seize the entire assets of the union.

As I write, the union has just decided to pay up. The days of grace were running out and the court had issued an explanatory statement which goes to the heart of the problem: It has insisted that the union must discipline its wildest members. But that is just the trouble: The unions in this country have very little power over their individual officers. Or rather, and the distinction is vital, the unions are deeply reluctant to use the powers they have, to seek further powers.

Militants Act

And here the cunning of the government's legislation may be seen. It will ensure that the unions do the job by disciplining and controlling their members in a way they have not done and not seriously tried to do since the leadership of the big unions, a few years ago, passed into left-wing hands. If it doesn't work, then labor relations are going to end up in a state of unprecedented chaos. Already militant stevedores from Liverpool are visiting other ports, trying to whip up small blacking action. And the leaders of the miners' unions has publicly urged the fired union not to pay while its own leader has demanded that the Trades Union Congress should back him and his men necessary with the money to pay the fine.

And beyond a doubt, the way for the most foolish remark of the entire imbroglio must go to Vic Feather, chief of the TUC who said at the weekend that the unions only stood first against the Industrial Relations Act they could bring down the government and get a Labor administration pledged to its repeal. In fact, if Mr. Heath were to call an election on this issue—whether the unions are to be above the law or to be brought within the law—he would probably win with landslides. As I say, things are soon either get better or worse.

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The Mideast: Stable But Sour

The Mideast situation is, by recent standards, not bad. Secretary Rogers's cease-fire holds. Egypt has neither the will nor the Soviet license to resume battle. Before his Moscow trip, which did not appear to change things, President Sadat complained in respect to arms, "There are certain things [the Soviet Union] has not given us." By contrast, the Israeli ambassador here reports that "All the Israeli requests [for American arms] have actually been approved." By the "Russein plan" for the West Bank and East Jerusalem, the king in effect has divested himself of any responsibility to win these back by force, tourists and goods flow increasingly between Israel, the West Bank and Jordan, as though "peace" on that front already was emerging. Syria lays low. Lebanon, embarrassed by having Israel control guerrillas on its territory, has just gotten the United Nations to triple the number of border observers. The Palestinian guerrillas are so dispirited they've let the rabidly anti-Semitic Ahmed Shukairy out of the closet he'd been in since 1967.

At the Moscow summit the Mideast apparently won't be a priority topic. Strategic and electoral considerations seem to have inclined Mr. Nixon to ease into the Israeli position that the best stance at the moment is to provide Israel arms and aid, and diplomatically to sit tight. The Russians, having been no more successful in helping Egypt regain its lost territory than they were in preventing the loss, may be under some pressure to make a show of concern for Cairo. But Egypt's evident unreadiness to fight its own battles and Moscow's own evident interest in doing other business with Washington make any major Soviet initiative unlikely.

The problem in the Mideast is not in the short run but in the long run. The more the threat of imminent war fades, the more some

Israelis and Arabs do to raise obstacles to an eventual peace. Relentlessly Israel plans and plants permanent-looking civilian settlements in the occupied territories, not only in East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights but in the West Bank, Sharm el-Sheikh and now in the Gaza Strip too. This policy of "creating facts," as it is called, cannot fail to harden Israeli determination to hold on to territory whose disposition it nonetheless insists would be on the table in peace talks. It is hard to think how Israel could more effectively strengthen the hand of Arabs who oppose negotiations. In one recent egregious instance, officials conceded that soldiers had wrongfully driven certain Arab farmers off land planned for Israeli settlement in Gaza—but did not let the farmers return.

President Sadat, fresh from the "year of decision" that never was, irresponsibly pledged the other day to liberate the occupied territories by the Prophet Mohammed's next birthday in April, 1973—though he did add the qualification, "God willing." No less serious, he has revived rationales of faith for this policy, as well as rationales of politics, promising not only to retrieve lost territory but to "humiliate and abuse" Jews, in Israel, and evoking Mohammed and the Koran to justify this extra dimension of passion. Jews, he says now, are "a mean, treacherous people... a conspiratorial people." This is ugly stuff. Nothing he could say is better calculated to unite Israelis around a conviction to keep the captured territory, rather than seek peace.

Maybe the diplomats outside the region had better do what they can to hold things still. The guns are silent. But any kind of permanent peace appears beyond the horizon. Not enough Israelis or Arabs seem ready to make the perceptions and to take the risks required.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cynicism in Vietnam

Since taking office, President Nixon has reduced American ground troops in Vietnam from 549,000 to 69,000. A virtually complete withdrawal seems intended, whatever happens at the Paris peace talks. Despite this, Hanoi began an offensive which can only make withdrawal more difficult. Motivated partly by a desire to show their own independence, the North Vietnamese are once again playing a role in an American election. It is a cynical operation. In one respect the Americans are equally cynical. Bombing Hanoi and Haiphong has no military value. This has been confirmed time and again in CIA and Pentagon studies. The purpose here again is largely politics. It is to show

the world, especially Moscow and Peking, that the United States, although withdrawing, is not emasculated.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Russia's 'Trump Card'

They [the Russians] attempt to use the situation created in Vietnam as a trump card in the various bargains with the aggressor, Nixon. The final aim of the Kremlin masters is to gain a foothold in Vietnam and in Indochina which would correspond to their grand strategic plan, which began in Afghanistan, India and East Pakistan, to encircle the Chinese People's Republic for the fight against socialist China and the smashing of the world revolution.

—From Zeri i Popullit (Tirana, Albania).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 3, 1897

PARIS.—Considerable activity continues to be shown in the Russian dockyards, though the Navy estimates of this year indicate a decrease of expenditure upon new construction. Nevertheless, two first-class battleships are to be laid down this year, one to be launched in 1898 and the other in early 1900. Also a dozen new high-speed torpedo boats using liquid fuel are to be constructed.

Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1922

PARIS.—Miss Peggy Hopkins Joyce was very much disturbed yesterday over the mention of her name in connection with the suicide of Senor Errazuriz of the Chilean Legation in Brussels. She said: "I think it is positively brutal the way I have been brought into this case. I loved Senor Errazuriz madly and I feel terrible about this tragedy, but I don't want or need any limelight, it's a lie."

Buckley's Logic

As a former admirer of the eloquence of William F. Buckley Jr., I was amazed at the degenerate level of political logic to which he has deteriorated, as exemplified by his column The President on Nixon by War Critics (IET, April 22-23).

Mr. Buckley, to my mind, has always been an outspoken advocate of the qualities of the U.S. Constitution; yet he appears to emulate the intolerance of that high government official toward those people who implement the guarantees of the First Amendment. Mr. Buckley's desire for war critics to "finally shut off" like Venus is simply intolerable from such a respected source.

My derision of The New York Times lacks credibility. Mr. Buckley accuses the Times of being paralytic, yet, his contention that the "increase in U.S. prisoners, if it has any effect at all on the war, would tend to shorten, not lengthen it," is equally as dubious as the argument in the Times.

Slur on Strauss

The comparison of Franz Josef Strauss to Hitler, attributed to an unnamed German journalist, in David Binder's article on the government crisis (IET, April 27) seems to me utterly inappropriate.

in what purports to be a piece of objective reportage. Strauss is, of course, an old hand at slurs himself, but are your news columns the place to pay him back?

RICHARD K. CROSS.
Wurzburg, West Germany.

'What a Ride'

It was impressed upon me what a tremendous achievement was accomplished by mankind when the IET (April 26) reported that my fellow Americans, the latest edition of astronauts, "would be heading home with a 245-pound collection of rocks."

And also, that they have left "an 18.4-mile web of car tracks and footprints as evidence of man's only expedition to the moon's rocky highlands."

When asked to describe something, anything, of their presence on the threshold of space, of the universe, of creation and the cosmos, Mission Commander Young shouted these inspiring words to the world: "What a ride, what a ride!"

Well, I guess we've accomplished something for all the research and millions spent. After

all, those guys came back to earth with a 245-pound collection of rocks.

ART CARLBOM.
Fuengirola, Spain.

Leftist Confesses

Elisabeth Johansson attacked (Letters, IET, April 26) William F. Buckley Jr. because he questioned the impulses behind Scandinavia's anti-Americanism. "One sometimes fantasizes that the Scandinavians have discovered some kind of sexual kick in criticizing the United States: A fetish of sorts that provides a kinky kind of stimulation," Mr. Buckley wrote.

As a Scandinavian skeptical of our ruling class of left-wing intellectuals, I must agree with Mr. Buckley. The nine-hour debate on Vietnam in the Danish parliament recently showed clearly that the wish for peace and democratic self-determination for the South Vietnamese is less a motive to our ruling class than the desire to attack Uncle Sam and to cherish Scandinavian illusions about Communist "wars of liberation." I could add to the above Buckley citation the following confession of a Scandinavian leftist: Anti-Americanism gives you all the pleasure of racism, and at the same time a feeling of moral superiority.

PETER SCHOUBEY.
Copenhagen.

السلامة

When a Businessman Becomes an Artisan

By Hebe Dorsey

CANNES, May 2 (UPI)—When Jean-Marie Mazard opens his jewelry show here tomorrow, few people will know his name. Yet, until recently, Mr. Mazard, real name Jean-Marie Mazard, was one of the most powerful businessmen in France.

His former company, Prénatal, which makes maternity clothes, has 240 stores in France and branches abroad (including Baby-care in England). The firm's shares are traded at the Bourse. At one point, business was so big that Mr. Mazard had to open his own bank.

"But," as he said, "what does it mean to be No. 1? You're still a number, another employee."

Mr. Mazard, 45, is a solid man in his 60s, with a happy, watermelon smile on his round, Miro-like face. He exudes a great tenderness and an infectious joie de vivre.

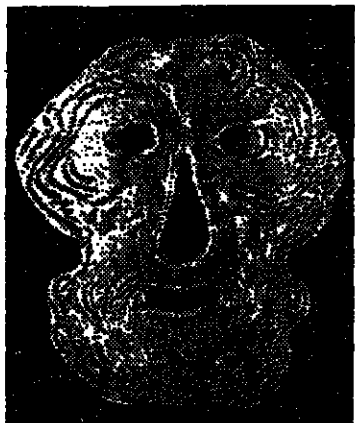
"I've always wanted to do something with my hands," he said. "I started by making gold sculpture as a hobby. Then I found out that people were taking my jewelry. So my sculptures became jewelry."

In his new venture, Mr. Mazard was considerably helped by his daughter-in-law, Jacqueline, wife of his only son and mother of two children. Jacqueline is a pretty, competent brunette who also has a passion for sculpture. The two have their work benches side by side and are a close creative unit.

"We first worked with 24-karat gold," Jacqueline said. "But we discovered it was too soft. So now we use only 22-karat gold."

Jean-Marie Mazard and his daughter-in-law Jacqueline.

Hebe Dorsey



A gold scarf holder.

to have 10 shops and gamble all you have in order to get another 10. But when it gets to be 100 shops, then 200, all you've got is problems, balance sheets and a heart attack."

Mr. Mazard is a solid man in his 60s, with a happy, watermelon smile on his round, Miro-like face. He exudes a great tenderness and an infectious joie de vivre.

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The Mazard jewelry has been described as "pure chips of solar joy." There is just about everything—cufflinks, bracelets, chains, pendants, earrings and handsome gold buttons that Mr. Mazard wears on his casual leather vest. Since everything is done by hand, each piece is unique.

Heavily influenced by Mr. Mazard's pre-Colombian art collection, the jewelry are massive, rugged and almost masculine. Men often end up buying for themselves. David Suskind, for one, could not resist.

The Mazards never start with a theme. "We just do what we feel like doing." But they never fuss with complicated tools or intricate jewelry work. "We wouldn't know how to." The result is a naive, almost childlike simplicity. Many pieces have erotic overtones, all have strong, yet graceful lines.

The 200-piece exhibition will be on display at the gallery Fréquence de l'Art, 54 La Croisette, Cannes, to May 18.

Strangely enough, despite a successful show in Paris two years ago, Jean Mazard is much better

known in the United States, where he sells to Van Cleef and Arpels. Americans account for 75 percent of his business and include a lot of rich women who, more and more, prefer to leave their big rocks in the safe. Mrs. William Paley, for one, bought 38 Mazard pieces at one throw.

Dining Out in Paris: Authentic Japanese Luxury

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—The Jun is more than just a new Japanese restaurant in Paris. It is a social, cultural, commercial and diplomatic center representing Nippon in Europe. In the few days since it opened, it has been running full house, welcoming East and West with grace and charm. The installations cost millions of francs; spent with such discretion that there is not an ostentatious note on the premises.

During the past few years, Japan suffered "the dollar shock" and the "Nixon shock" which turned the eyes and efforts of its businessmen towards potential markets in Europe. Several hundred of the largest banks and firms already have offices in Paris.

Where were Mitsubishi, Aetna, Honda, Sony, Isuzu, etc., or Sumitomo, going to, to entertain their clients at the Tokyo or the Tour d'Argent? They wanted the atmosphere of home, grounds, but the existing Japanese restaurants in Paris were too modest and simple for big deals, ever sukkyai. The proper setting now exists.

The owner of the Jun is Jun Tsukamoto, a charming lady with the bowing, blushing manners of the old school. Under the silken exterior is a force that has brought her to the position of the highest woman tax payer in Japan. Twenty years ago she was left an impoverished widow with three young children. Today she owns a chain of 14 select club-restaurants in Tokyo and Osaka, and there isn't an important government or business figure in the country who doesn't regard Mrs. Tsukamoto as a friend.



Jun Tsukamoto who commutes between Japan and Paris to oversee her restaurant empire.

Roger Picard

She defined the secret of success as working three times as hard as normal. "If you get up the same time as other people and go to bed at the same time, you'll never make it." The discipline has paid off. She recently confided to a friend, "I cannot stop laughing. I am so successful; I make so much money."

To oversee her far-flung empire (in June, there will be a second Jun at the new Paris PLM hotel and there are prospects of further extensions in Nice and Chamouni), this gentle, middle-aged woman has a grueling schedule, dividing her time between a 10-day period in Paris and a month in Japan.

Although for the past six years

she has been making regular pleasure visits to Paris, Mrs. Tsukamoto felt like "a fish out of water" when it came to establishing her first Jun abroad. To help her find the right currents, she chose, to help her, Dewi Sukarno, the best-known Japanese woman resident of Europe.

"I became her water," said the exquisite Mrs. Sukarno whose European social connections are glittering.

Preparations for the Paris Jun took two years. The locale was a former popular gastronomic caravansary, Chez Mercier, around the corner from the Champs-Élysées office of Japan Air Lines. A noted Tokyo architect transformed the hangar-like premises

into a series of intimate dining areas on two floors.

Eleven artisans from Japan worked three months installing the paneling of precious Oriental wood, the room dividers, the ultra-modern ventilation system. The 15 cooks and 26 waitresses are here on special three-year work permits to be replaced by a second contingent at the end of that time.

College Graduate

The waitresses are all college graduates of impeccable family background. Four thousand applicants submitted photos and resumes, so great was the desire to have the chance of living in France. Mrs. Tsukamoto believed that manner was more important than experience and gave them a personal three-month course in the gracious art of serving. At work, the girls wear traditional kimono of handwoven, raw silk. The color is an unobtrusive grey.

"Their costumes should never overshadow those of the guests," said Mrs. Tsukamoto, revealing another of the precepts that have made her such an esteemed hostess.

Business has been so overwhelming that, in a few weeks, another group of Madame Butterflies is due to arrive.

The ground floor of Jun is devoted to a series of teppanyaki, a large flat steel grill surrounded on three sides by a counter for the clients. The chef goes through an elaborate ballet of chopping meat, fish, and vegetables and grilling them a fast grill before the customer. This section of the restaurant is mainly for the Occidental palate which quells at the idea of such traditional delicacies as marinated raw fish.

Downstairs there is a counter bar where boys in white happi coats deftly dissect chickens into component bits which are seared onto thin bamboo sticks for grilling. The other downstairs rooms are devoted to the ultimate in Japanese haute cuisine beautifully presented in baskets, on trays, in stunning stoneware bowls and platters. Each dish is a subtle composition with a staggering attention to detail. A square of tofu (bean curd which is the best I have ever tasted) was decorated with an almost infinitesimal design in the form of a dragonfly, so fine it must have been applied with a tweezer. A Japanese businessman from the next table explained that the hairlines had been cut under a microscope.

Mrs. Tsukamoto, in silk kimono, spotted a bit of spill on a counter, took a cloth and polished the wood to sparkling cleanliness, every inch the mistress of her house.

(Jun, 13 Rue Lincoln, Paris 8. Telephone: 225-40-27. Closed Sundays. Average prices, 20 to 65 francs.)

Arts Agenda

The ninth biennial international art festival of Menton, France, begins July 1 at the Palais de l'Europe. The festival includes a Graham Sutherland retrospective covering the past 20 years which will be on view until Sept. 30, every day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 4 to 7 p.m.

The Teatro de la Cuadra from Seville, in Paris for an engagement at the Théâtre des Nations last week, will present its flamenco-inspired dramatic study at the American Center on May 3 and 4, at 9 p.m., 261 Boulevard Raspail, Paris 14. Admission is 4 francs for members, 10 francs for nonmembers. A three-day black arts festival will begin at the center on May 5, with subsequent programs on May 6 and 8.

A Mini-Met For New York

By Howard Taubman

NEW YORK (UPI)—Goeran Gentile, the new general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, is planning to start a Piccolo Met, using the artistic resources of the Met to mount small-scale operating productions. The Piccolo Met, which will offer its first productions next January in the Forum, the 399-seat theater-in-the-round on the lower floor of the Beaumont Theater at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, will concentrate on operatic works on an intimate scale. It will draw on the repertoire of the past, but it will also make a special effort to produce contemporary works.

Mr. Gentile has made no formal announcement of his plan for a Piccolo Met, which derives its name and part of its fundamental idea from the Piccolo Scala, a subsidiary theater of La Scala Opera in Milan. He has, however, discussed it with composers, conductors and stage directors, and when Mr. Gentile was asked about it, he conceded that planning had gone forward.

\$100,000 Gift

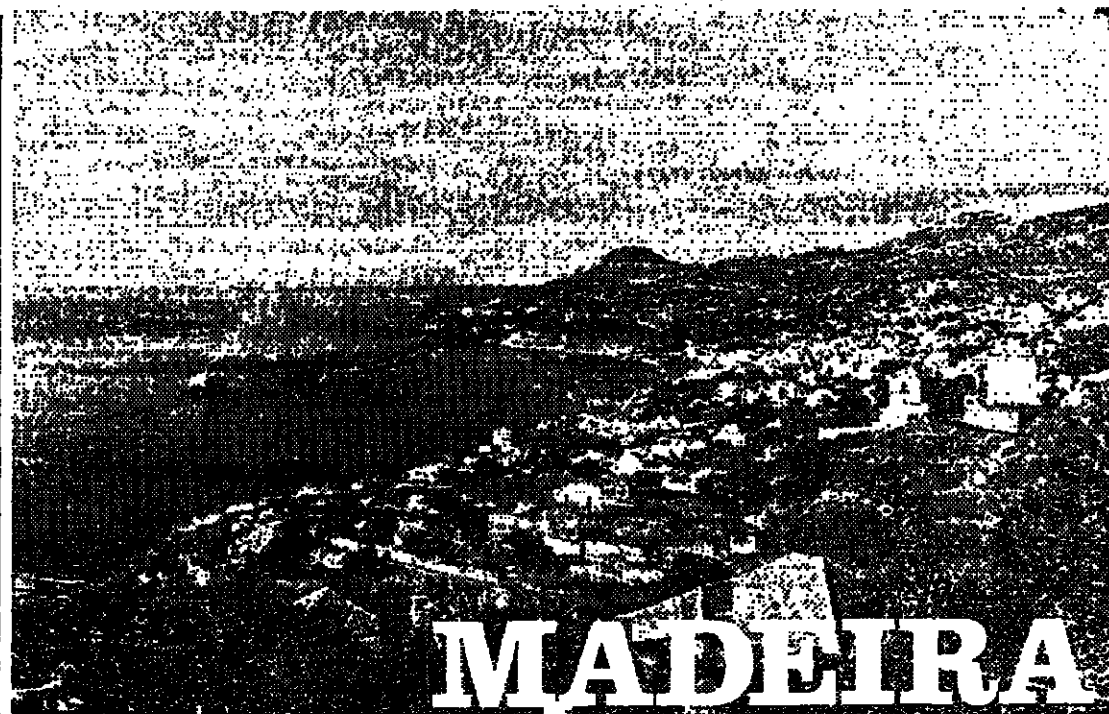
He disclosed that a substantial gift—\$100,000 for each of the next three years—had been made anonymously to the Met to help launch the project, the most significant innovation he is planning next season.

The first season's budget will be \$300,000. Mr. Gentile said that he hoped that other gifts from foundations and private individuals would be forthcoming. But he said he realized that the regular operations of the Met, which might have a deficit next season of more than \$1 million after contributions and earned income, would impose a severe strain on the board and friends of the opera.

The ticket prices at the Piccolo Met at the Forum will be \$5 for all seats, and there will be no subscription. At the Met, which has subscription seats, prices range up to \$150.

Mr. Gentile has made no firm decision on which operas will initiate the Piccolo Met. There is a vast area to choose from, beginning with Purcell, Handel, Pergolesi, Haydn and Mozart of the classic periods and going on to such 20th-century composers as Stravinsky, Martinu, Xenakis, Thomson, Osuna, Ligeti, Argento, Glass, Ruckel, Berkeley, Ibert and Britten.

The likelihood is that there will be two productions in Mr. Gentile's initial season—a classic work and a contemporary piece.



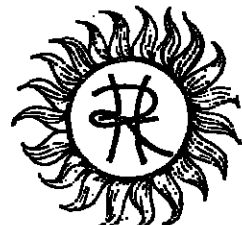
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Further details from: DELEGACAO DE TURISMO DA MADEIRA (Official Tourist Bureau), Funchal



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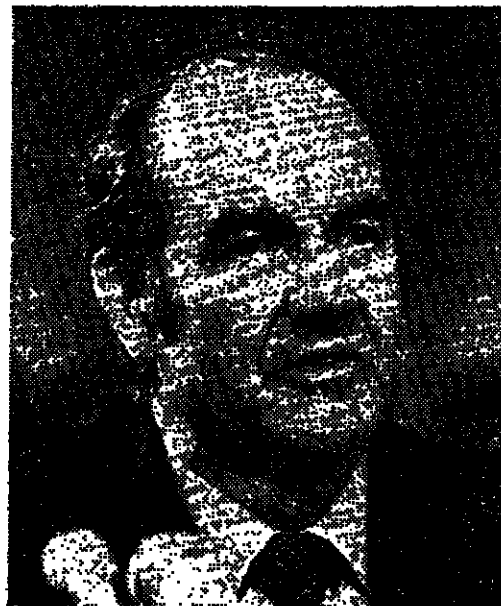
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Journal of Management Education 30(6)

**Gold Rises,
Drops Back
In Europe****Dealers Say Demand
Comes From Industry**

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Gold hit new highs on Europe's free markets today, then slipped back in moderate trading.

Dealers attributed the earlier rise to persistent demand from jewelers and industrial users outstripping current supplies.

They said there was no evidence of speculation buying gold as a hedge against future weakness of the dollar, but one dealer conceded: "When the speculators may come into the market is anyone's guess."

In London gold hit a record high of \$507.00 an ounce at the morning high. It was down to \$504.45 at the close.

In Frankfurt the record high of \$509.90 an ounce registered in mid morning was back to \$505.25 at the afternoon high.

A Zurich gold pool source told AP-Dow Jones that successive large purchases of gold by a precious metals company forced prices to a new high this morning, but prices weakened after the buyer retired from the market later in the day.

The source declined to reveal the identity of the buyer, but said he also made large purchases Friday afternoon and again yesterday, which, with today's purchases, were believed to be an attempt to push prices higher in a thin market for a trading profit.

The late price in Zurich was \$509.90 an ounce, \$50.60 off from the day's high of \$560.50, but still above Friday's level of \$49.55-\$50.70 when the Zurich market was last open.

**Upswing Seen
For Germany**

BONN, May 2 (Reuters)—Five authoritative West German economic research institutes forecast today that the German economy is on the verge of an upswing.

But they warned in their annual report that price increases would continue and possibly even accelerate if demand outstripped production. In view of the effects of high inflation abroad, they urged a "consolidated economic policy in the Common Market and stability in the world monetary system."

The institutes confirmed the view expressed by Economics Minister Karl Schiller that the downswing was now over and that fears of recession had gone.

But they said the factors contributing toward the recovery—including the Washington monetary agreement last December and the settlement of labor disputes in the metal and engineering industries—were too uncertain and temporary to allow the extent of recovery to be forecast.

Gross national product should undergo a real expansion of 2.5 percent to 3.1 billion deutsche marks (about \$25 million), they said.

The price index was forecast to rise less than 6 percent, bringing about a consumer price rise of 4.5 percent. Gross income of workers would go up 7.5 percent, while income for business and property owners should rise nearly 12 percent. Productivity should rise just under 4 percent, they said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Teijin Lays Off 1,076 Workers**

Teijin, a leading Japanese synthetic fiber manufacturer, has reported a severe profit plunge, has reduced its work force by 1,076. The company says that since production of polyester fiber has been cut back 25 percent below capacity, polyester staple 18 percent and nylon 16 percent, about 1,240 of the company's 12,500 workers have become surplus. The laid-off workers are expected to be rehired when business conditions improve. The company's move is believed to be one of the most severe developments in recent years by a company practicing the so-called lifetime employment system under which employees are considered to have a guaranteed job until they retire.

Air Liquide Sees 1972 Profits Rise

Air Liquide, the French producer of industrial gas, expects 1972 earnings growth "at least equal" to that recorded in 1971, chairman Jean Delorme reports. He expects "substantially higher earnings" in 1972 and the following years from its U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries. These currently account for about 25 percent of the group's earnings, a figure likely to exceed 25 percent within the next five years.

MGM to Sell Record Division

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has agreed in principle to sell its record division to the Polygram group, an affiliate of N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabriek in the Netherlands. MGM declined to give details of the agreement.

Hyatt, Recron End Merger Talks

Hyatt Corp. and Recron Corp. have decided to discontinue merger discussions. Meanwhile, directors of Recron have approved a 2-for-1 split of the common stock, subject to shareholder ap-

proval of an increase in authorized common shares to six million from two million. Directors also declared a cash dividend of 20 cents a share on pre-split shares, payable June 13.

Fansteel to Merge With Gould

Directors of Fansteel Inc., a metals fabricator, have approved a definitive agreement to merge the firm into Gould Inc. in an exchange of stock. Terms of the proposed transaction call for 0.43 share of Gould common to be exchanged for each Fansteel share, equal to about \$32 million. The definitive agreement is subject to the approval of Gould directors and Fansteel shareholders.

RCA Earnings Continue to Improve

RCA earnings are continuing to improve following the first quarter in which continuing operations showed a 10 percent profit gain over a year ago, says chairman Robert W. Sarnoff. "If the general economic advance can be sustained and inflationary pressures held in reasonable restraint, we can look to a year of sales and profit improvement," he told the annual meeting.

Lockheed Eyes Space Shuttle

Lockheed's chairman Daniel J. Houghton says he thinks the company can get part of the space shuttle program "perhaps even the prime contract." He says Lockheed's missile and space unit "has developed some unique techniques that are applicable to this program." and Lockheed also "should be a strong contender for the solid rocket motors" for the project. Mr. Houghton, who made the comments at the annual meeting, predicts the company's 1972 total profits "should slightly exceed" last year's \$15.4 million, or \$136 a share. He adds that sales will total about \$2.5 billion, compared with \$2.85 billion in 1971.

Lifts Restrictions on New Issues**Japan Opens Eurobonds to 78 Institutions**

TOKYO, May 2 (AP-DJ)—A recent change of policy by the Finance Ministry is opening up Japan as a potential major new primary market for Eurobonds.

Although Japanese institutional investors have been allowed to buy foreign securities for nearly a year now, their purchases have been limited to those listed on major stock exchanges. This restriction has prevented the sale of new Eurobonds.

In line with the recent advance of a major Japanese securities companies into the business of foreign underwriting, the Finance Ministry recently decided to permit "a case-by-case basis, the marketing of new Eurobond issues."

An official in the international finance department of Nomura Securities said the ministry has compiled a list of 78 financial institutions consisting of leading banks, insurance companies and mutual funds that may at present be approached by underwriters. No more than 49 institutions may be approached in an attempt to sell any one issue, which is equivalent to a private placement. If 50 or more are approached, detailed financial information written in Japanese must accompany the offer.

The ministry has approved the marketing of issues floated by North American Rockwell, International Utilities and General Cable.

Although it is still too early to know for sure how many Eurobonds the market here will absorb and at what rate, the amount could be fairly significant. A Yamachiro Securities official estimated that about 30 percent of the first three authorized issues will be marketed here.

The main reason institutions are interested in buying dollar-denominated bonds despite fears of another yen revaluation is the scarcity of bonds in Japan.

Securities company officials say it is almost impossible for institutions to obtain their full requirements of domestic corporate bonds because there simply are not enough being issued to go around. The institutions have plenty of cash on hand as a result of successive official discount rate cuts, large-scale government spending and slack loan demand from the manufacturing sectors.

These conditions have resulted in overall Japanese demand for bonds of all types vastly exceeding the available supply.

A Nikko Securities official said these conditions, which partially explain soaring stock market prices, are likely to last throughout the current year and continue into next year. Thus, he said, underwriters are experiencing little trouble marketing Eurobond issues here.

Kleinwort, Benson Authorized TOKYO, May 2 (Reuters)—The Finance Ministry said today it had given permission to Kidder Peabody to sell up to \$1 million worth of Kleinwort, Benson Eurobonds here.

**U.S. Policy on Trade Talks
Challenged by Former Aide**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP)—A former State Department official expressed skepticism yesterday about "the feasibility of combining monetary and trade negotiations," the tactic being pursued by the Nixon administration.

Philip H. Trease, until Nov. 30, 1971, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, suggested that linking trade problems to international monetary questions might seriously delay the resolution of the latter.

Mr. Trease, now at the Brookings Institution, was a panelist during the first day of a two-day German-American forum on international economic affairs at Georgetown University.

Mr. Trease called for an early start on monetary negotiations promised at the Smithsonian conference last December. "If the state of the U.S. external accounts or some other influence should upset the current apparent calm, a new crisis in exchange markets is always possible," he said.

On the same panel, Kurt H. Riedel, of Henkel GmbH, Dusseldorf, said that no major setbacks to German export sales have been observed since the Smithsonian agreement. He also forecast that despite devaluation of the dollar, the volume of U.S.

investments in Europe would continue "as long as the chance of further dollar devaluation continues."

Earlier, former West German Treasury official Wilhelm Hankel, now a private banker in Frankfurt, said flatly that "the dollar standard is no longer acceptable to any member country of the International Monetary Fund." He said the IMF should become an international central bank which would create "a genuine international reserve money," with all countries yielding some of their "national monetary sovereignty."

C. Fred Bergsten, former monetary adviser to Henry Kissinger, now a senior fellow at Brookings, agreed that it would be "disastrous" for the United States to try to preserve "a pure dollar standard." He restated his proposal for a special issue of special drawing rights, into which all outstanding reserve assets, including the "overhang" of official dollar balances, would be converted.

**Citroën Makes a Profit
After Its Loss in '70**

PARIS, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Citroën, France's second-biggest car maker, showed a profit last year compared with a loss in 1970.

The company said today that net profit in 1971 was 82 million francs (\$15 million). In 1970, Citroën registered a net loss of 13 million francs, and a gross loss of 59.7 million francs. Sales were not announced.

Japan to Aid Recovery

TOKYO, May 2 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese cabinet decided today to sign contracts for 72.4 percent of this fiscal year's public works projects in the first six months to aid the recovery of the economy. Public works spending in the year ending March 31, 1973, is budgeted at 5,286.2 billion yen (\$17.6 billion), of which 3,825 billion will be contracted before the end of September.

**Stein Assures
Business on
Price Curbs****Price Commission Tells
3 to Roll Back Raises**

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP-DJ)—The Nixon administration's top economist has assured businessmen that the Price Commission's current crackdown on rising profit margins will not block economic expansion.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the Economic Club of New York last night that "there is nothing in the (control) system to prevent a prosperous year for business."

But he warned: "For business to become frightened at this moment would not only be entirely without foundation but could also precipitate a controversy which would really undermine the system and impede the recovery."

Mr. Stein indicated he was responding to "some anxiety in the business community over the more rigorous application of the Price Commission standards" covering profit margins. These standards prevent price increases that would raise a company's profit margin, as a percentage of sales, above the average margin in the best two of its last three fiscal years.

The commission recently has ordered a number of roll-backs by companies that have exceeded the limits and has blocked boosts by a number of other companies because of the profit-margin standard.

Refunds Ordered

Today, the commission ordered Textron and Champion Spark Plug to reduce certain prices and refund overcharges to their customers.

The panel also said it had found that the 256 percent increase it approved in March for the printing of Sports Illustrated magazine was based on non-allowable cost and it ordered Time Inc. to refund overpayment. The order affecting Champion Spark Plug covers products manufactured by Magna Flux, a subsidiary that the commission said illegally raised prices.

The commission said the Polaroid division of Textron illegally increased prices of its snowmobiles. Mr. Stein said that to some extent the profit-margin test is detecting some "excessive price increases allowed earlier" in the control program by the Price Commission.

Along with an expected bulge in prices after the 90-day wage-price freeze that ended in November, the price indicators also showed "a bulge in industrial prices apparently resulting from miscalculation of cost" by the price panel in some of its initial decisions. Mr. Stein said in a rare bit of administration criticism of the control program.

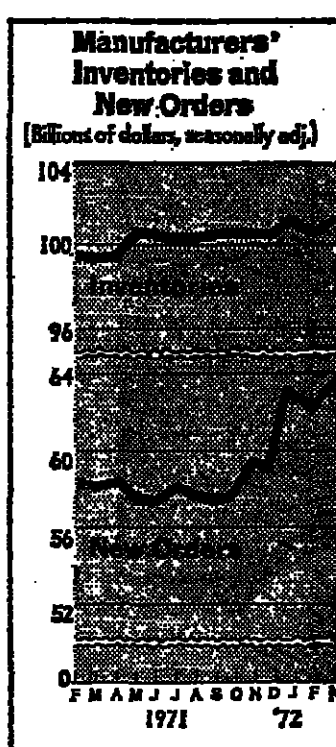
But he expressed confidence that the price bulge was over and that the control system should achieve its goal by reducing the rate of inflation to a 2 to 3 percent annual rate by the end of the year.

**Women to Enter
London Exchange**

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange, an all-male bastion for centuries, bowed to the inevitable today and decided to let women as members from next March 25.

The exchange has women employees, but has never before admitted them to the trading floor as members. It was one of the last all-male preserves in this financial capital.

During the last five years the exchange brushed back three attempts to admit women. But the planned amalgamation of the London and provincial stock markets made further resistance useless. Women are already admitted as members on provincial exchanges and will have the same rights in London after the amalgamation next year.

**U.S. Factory
Orders Up 1%**

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuters)—New factory orders rose 1.1 percent, or \$714 million in March to a seasonally adjusted \$83.2 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

This reversed February's downward-revised 0.8 percent decline, the report added.

Durable goods orders climbed 1.6 percent, or \$556 million, to \$35.06 billion, while non-durable orders were up 0.6 percent or \$158 million, to \$28.2 billion.

Total manufacturing inventories edged up 0.1 percent, or \$88 million, to \$101.1 billion after February's revised 0.2 percent rise.

Factory shipments increased 1.1 percent, or \$670 million, to \$62.5 billion, following a 0.8 percent upward-revised February advance. The backlog of unfilled orders expanded 0.8 percent, or \$694 million, to \$81.2 billion after rising 0.6 percent in February.

The stocks-sales ratio dropped to 1.62 in March from 1.63 the previous month, and the ratio of unfilled orders to shipments fell to 2.16 from 2.17.

Commenting on the rise, the Commerce Department noted increases in orders for primary metals (\$300 million), fabricated metal products (\$250 million), and electric machinery (\$150 million) were partially offset by a decline of \$510 million in transportation.

**Trade Loss Stirs
Complaint by U.S.
To World Bank**

WASHINGTON, May 2 (NYT)—The United States, reportedly backed by several other countries, has raised in the World Bank the issue of whether U.S. suppliers are unfairly losing business in many less developed countries linked with the Common Market, as a result of special tariff preferences.

The issue arose in connection with the bank's procedure of worldwide competitive bidding for supplying equipment for the projects financed by it. The import of equipment must pay whatever tariff the borrowing country applies.

Under the EEC's "reserve preference" agreements with several dozen countries, mainly in Africa, the duty is often lower on, say, a generator or transformer from Italy or France than it is on the same item from elsewhere.

The United States has long complained about the EEC's system of preferential arrangements, claiming that some of them violate the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But the United States complaint within the executive board of the World Bank is new. The bank's management, under Robert S. McNamara, has pledged a study of the complex issues involved, and that is where the matter stands at present.

The issue has, understandably, split the executive board, with members representing Common Market countries wanting to retain the present system.

**Big Board Prices Fall
As Midday Rally Fails**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT)—A disrupted stock market absorbed its second large loss of the week today. After a rally at mid-session failed to hold its token gain, prices sank steadily during the afternoon on the New York Stock Exchange.

Numerous analysts said the market's central worry was the deteriorating military situation in South Vietnam. "The Vietnam war news is very bad for our side," declared one Wall Streeter. "The Nixon administration has staked so much of its reputation on the Vietnam program."

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 7.08 to 935.20, reaching its lowest level in nearly six weeks. Yesterday, the Dow plummeted 11.89, its largest setback in six months. This means a back-to-back decline amounting to nearly 19 points in a year that has seen few substantial drops in the Dow.

Autos Reverse

Ford and General Motors, the nation's two largest automakers, showed the biggest point losses on the active list. Ford, the volume leader, fell 2 3/8 to 87 1/2 after selling at a yearly low of 87 1/8. General Motors, off 1 1/4 to 77 5/8, traded within a point of its 1972 low.

The price decline in these corporate giants followed their indictment by a federal grand jury in Detroit on charges of violating anti-trust laws by conspiring to refuse to cut car prices to fleet buyers. Chrysler, not named as a defendant in the action, was untroubled at 33 3/4.

International Telephone & Telegraph, the remaining point-plus loser on the active list, dropped 1 1/8 to 53 1/4, also after trading less than a point away from this year's low. During recent weeks, the stock has been affected by the adverse publicity stemming from Senate hearings.

The nation's leading car manufacturers were weak for the second day in a row. American Can sank 3/4 to 30 1/2, its poorest price of the year. Continental Can slipped 1/2 to 30 5/8.

Schlitz Flat Schlitz Brewing, a big loser on profit-taking, fell 7 to 128 after trading at a yearly high yesterday. The company has announced plans for a 3-for-1 split and reported higher profits for the first quarter.

Also hit by profit-taking after another inspired profit was Coca-Cola down 2 1/2 to 127 1/2, and Fitchburg & Moore, off 3 1/4 to 56 3/4. Corning Glass plummeted 10 1/2 to 222 in a weak glamour sector. Puroator gave up 4 to 137.

Meanwhile, the American Stock Exchange index dropped 0.13 to close at 27.63. In the OTC market, trading was described as

moderately heavy and prices were sharply lower. The NASDAQ index closed at 137, off 1.04.

NASDAQ actives included Friendly Ice Cream, 32 1/4, unchanged, Diston, 18 1/2, off 1/4, North Central Air, 6 5/8, unchanged, and BankAmerica Corp. 43 7/8, up 1/8.

Meanwhile, prices declined in quiet trading throughout the bond market, reflecting mixed response to major new issues offered today. Corporates were off 3/8 point and government intermediates down 1/8 to 1/4 point.

**SEC Action
Urged Against
Major Banks**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT)—The staff of the Securities & Exchange Commission has recommended that the commission take disciplinary action against a number of major banks for possible violation of the Federal Reserve's margin rules.

The loans involved in the complaint, which have since been paid off, were made in 1968 in connection with the abortive attempt by General Host Corp. to take over Armour & Co.

The SEC would not comment on the proposed action, but other sources said that the commission had raised some basic questions about the manner in which banks have traditionally financed takeover bids, such as that by General Host.

Among other things, the margin rules, which are determined by the Fed but generally enforced by the SEC—specify that loans secured by stocks listed on an exchange (Armour, as a case in point) may not exceed a certain percentage of the market value of the stock.

During 1968, this maximum loan value was 30 percent (more commonly expressed as a 70 percent margin requirement) until June 7 and 30 percent (for 80 percent margin requirement) thereafter.

However, some bankers have taken the position that the "bankers' lien" that they took against shares put up as collateral in the financing of a takeover bid was not the same as a "secured loan" that would be covered by the margin regulation. Thus, they have been willing to make such loans on terms more generous than the margin rules would allow.

**Company
Reports**

First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	152.3	118.8
Profits (millions)	15.85	13.57
Per Share	0.40	0.43

First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	36.23	30.92
Profits (millions)	0.59	0.53
Per Share	0.59	0.53

First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	262.4	261.3
Profits (millions)	4.16	3.89
Per Share	0.34	0.31

a—Not given.

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Condensed Statement of Condition of the
Bank and its Special Sections
as of December 31, 1971

1971

ASSETS

	(In U.S. Dollars)*	31-12-1971	31-12-1970
Cash and due from banks	1,612,064,475	1,370,320,997	
Government and other Securities	1,924,246,739	1,340,346,137	
Loans, Discounts and Correspondents	10,613,893,235	8,875,206,389	
Customers' Liabilities for guarantees, acceptances, etc.	1,100,006,008	974,748,185	
Other Assets	555,590,558	447,007,522	
Investment in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	47,958,758	41,765,139	
Bank Premises and other Real Estate	1,763,450	786,144	
Securities deposited	15,855,519,209	13,051,080,489	
	4,986,650,416	4,807,227,657	
LIABILITIES	20,842,178,625	17,858,308,156	
Capital and Surplus	337,244,069**	381,444,293	
Deposits, Bonds in circulation, etc.	13,061,871,314	10,676,086,163	
Guarantees, Acceptances, Confirmed Letters of Credit, etc.	1,100,006,008	974,748,185	
Other Liabilities	1,337,419,432	1,026,387,505	
Net Profit	18,376,588	16,406,460	
Depositors of Securities	15,855,519,209	13,051,080,489	
	4,986,650,416	4,807,227,657	
	20,842,178,625	17,858,308,156	

* Equivalent of the Italian Lire amounts converted at the year end
official rates of exchange.
** Of which 33,937,331 were by capital subscribers.

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Banque Rothschild Chemical Bank
Crédit Commercial de France Crédit Suisse
Marine Midland Bank - New York - Société Générale
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque

Eurodollars

May 2, 1972	Mid.	Asked	Change	Bid.
1 Day 3/16	4 1/4	4 1/4	1/8	
1 Month 5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	1/8	
3 Months 5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	1/8	
6 Months 5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	1/8	
1 Year 5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	1/8	

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 2.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
COFFEES		
Cocoa, Acacia, lb.	35.75	35.75
Coffee, Santos, lb.	1.47	1.47
FRUIT		
Prickly pear, 40-60, 50% rd.	1.30	1.30

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
STEEL		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	125.00	114.00
Iron & steel, ton	79.50	79.50
Lead, spot, lb.	1.15	1.15
Copper, spot, lb.	1.15	1.15
Aluminum, spot, lb.	1.15	1.15
Gold, spot, oz.	1.15	1.15
Silver, spot, oz.	1.15	1.15

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
MOORE'S INDEX	400.1	375.0
Moody's index (base 100)	400.1	375.0

* Nominal. † Asked. ‡ Bid.

NEW YORK FUTURES

World sugar No. 11: July 7.44-77, Sept. 7.44-77, Oct. 7.44-77, March 7.44-77, May 7.44-77	World sugar No. 11: July 7.44-77, Sept. 7.44-77, Oct. 7.44-77, March 7.44-77, May 7.44-77
World: July 11.0, Oct. 11.0, Dec. 11.0, March 11.0, May 11.0	World: July 11.0, Oct. 11.0, Dec. 11.0, March 11.0, May 11.0
Cocoa: May 25.0, July 25.0, Sept. 25.0, Nov. 25.0, Dec. 25.0, March 25.0, May 25.0	Cocoa: May 25.0, July 25.0, Sept. 25.0, Nov. 25.0, Dec. 25.0, March 25.0, May 25.0
Orange juice (frozen concentrated): May 25.0, July 25.0, Sept. 25.0, Nov. 25.0, Dec. 25.0, March 25.0, May 25.0	Orange juice (frozen concentrated): May 25.0, July 25.0, Sept. 25.0, Nov. 25.0, Dec. 25.0, March 25.0, May 25.0
Potatoes: May 2.5, July 2.5, Sept. 2.5, Nov. 2.5, Dec. 2.5, March 2.5, May 2.5	Potatoes: May 2.5, July 2.5, Sept. 2.5, Nov. 2.5, Dec. 2.5, March 2.5, May 2.5
Silver: May 150.0, July 150.0, Sept. 150.0, Nov. 150.0, Dec. 150.0, March 150.0, May 150.0	Silver: May 150.0, July 150.0, Sept. 150.0, Nov. 150.0, Dec. 150.0, March 150.0, May 150.0

(a) asked. (b) bid. (c) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	42.75	42.75	42.75	0.00
Jul	42.75	42.75	42.75	0.00
Oct	42.75	42.75	42.75	0.00
Mar	42.75	42.75	42.75	0.00

CHICAGO FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

WHEAT

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

CORN

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

SOYBEANS

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

SOYBEAN OIL

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

SOYBEAN MEAL

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

SILVER

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

SHELL EGGS

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Jul	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Oct	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS

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NEW LOWS-12

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Insurance Company, Limited

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Premiums	1971	1970
Fire and Accident	\$243,155	\$224,023
Marine and Aviation	37,763	33,354
Life Insurance	57,658	44,577
Profit		
Fire and Accident	\$ 1,604	\$ -2,504
Marine and Aviation	2,277	1,408
Life Insurance	3,121	2,904
Investment Income	\$ 19,247	\$ 17,559
Group Profit before Taxes	\$ 24,131	\$ 17,146
Group Profit after Taxes	\$ 17,195	\$ 13,887
Earnings per share	\$.39	\$.31
Consolidated Assets	\$919,040	\$805,550

U.S. UNDERWRITING MANAGERS: THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

	(dollar amounts in thousands)	
	1971	1970
Net Earned Premiums	\$ 78,870	\$ 76,231
Statutory Underwriting Profit	3,373	-1,399
Investment Income	4,834	4,819
Operating Income before Taxes*	7,626	2,917
Operating Income after Taxes*	5,430	2,985
Operating Ratio	96.4%	101.6%
Total Admitted Assets	\$146,600	\$130,853

*excluding realized capital gains

*excluding realized capital gains

DIRECTORS:

Phoenix Assurance Company of New York

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PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

PHOENIX HOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND



1912

RAQ-NORTH RUMAILA

Announcement by

Basrah Petroleum Company Limited

By Law 80 of 1961, the Iraq Government purported to deprive Iraq Petroleum Company Limited, Mosul Petroleum Company Limited and Basrah Petroleum Company Limited (which are British Companies) of the greater part of their respective concession areas in Iraq. This action constituted a breach by the Iraq Government of its Agreements with the Companies.

The Companies immediately called upon the Iraq Government to settle the dispute by arbitration in accordance with the Agreements. This call has been repeated subsequently on numerous occasions, but the Government has failed to implement the arbitration procedures. Nor has any compensation been paid to the Companies; and no provision has been made by the Iraq Government for the future assessment or payment of compensation. The British Government has lodged appropriate protests with the Iraq Government.

This conduct of the Iraq Government is a breach of International Law and such wrongful acts are incapable of depriving the Companies of their rights under the relevant Agreements.

The dispute remains unresolved despite numerous attempts to settle it by negotiations.

The Government of Iraq and the Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) have announced that INOC has commenced the export from Fao of crude oil extracted by INOC from the North Rumaila field. This field lies within the concession area granted to Basrah Petroleum Company in its Convention of 29th July 1938.

Basrah Petroleum Company has written to the Iraq Government protesting at this further violation of its rights and repeating its request for arbitration. In its letter the Company makes it clear that its rights remain those contained in its Convention and subsequent Agreements with the Government.

Accordingly, the attention of all those who may in any way be concerned is drawn to the continued existence of the rights of the Basrah Petroleum Company. Any oil shipped from Fao will in fact be oil which has been extracted from the area covered by the Company's Convention of 29th July 1938. The Company will, therefore, take such legal steps as it may consider necessary or desirable to protect all its rights, including especially its title to any such oil.

33 CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON W1M 0AA

—1972— Stocks and							—1972— Stocks and															
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sts.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sts.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	
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(Continued on next page.)

European Coal and Steel Community

(E.C.S.C.)

Lazard Frères et Cie **Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas** **Société Générale**
Banque Nationale de Paris
Crédit Lyonnais **Crédit Commercial de France** **Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise**

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



BENTLEY LABORATORIES, INC.
COMMON STOCK
 (\$10 par value)

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.	HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES	KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. <small>INCORPORATED</small>
LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.	LEHMAN BROTHERS <small>INCORPORATED</small>	LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
PAINÉ, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS <small>INCORPORATED</small>	SALOMON BROTHERS	SMITH, BARNEY & CO. <small>INCORPORATED</small>
WERTHEIM & CO., INC.	WHITE, WELD & CO. <small>INCORPORATED</small>	DEAN WATTEY & CO. <small>INCORPORATED</small>
A.B.N. CORPORATION	BASLE SECURITIES CORPORATION	EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION
HILL SAMUEL SECURITIES CORPORATION		PARIBAS CORPORATION
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BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA	BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BANQUE de NEUFILZ, SCHUMBERGER, MAILLET
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT	KITCAT & AITKEN
	-FRANKFURTER BANK-	KREDIETBANK N.V.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS	J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.	S. G. WARBURG & CO.

هكذا من الأصل

—1972—	Stocks and	Sts.	Net	—1972—	Stocks and	Sts.	Net	—1972—	Stocks and	Sts.	Net
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400 Newcord	500	495	495	-5
1925 Orchan	415	410	415	+5

5% 4% 3% Unit Funds 44 3 4 498 5 7 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 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703 Steinberg A	\$ 25	24 1/4	25
223 Veico Ind	\$ 18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4
700 Zellars	\$ 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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110
612

¥10,000,000,000

Asian Development Bank

7.3% Japanese Yen Bonds Due 1982

—Third Series—

Offering Price:	100%
Interest:	7.3% p.a., payable on May 6 and November 6 of each year
Redemption:	On May 6 of each of the years 1978 through 1981 in 4 equal annual installments of ¥600,000,000

7 3% Japanese Yen Bonds Due 1982

Underwriters

Representative and Managing Underwriters

urities Co., Ltd. The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd. Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.
Managing Underwriters

Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.
Securities Co., Ltd. Wako Securities Co., Ltd. Daiichi Securities Co., Ltd.
urities Co., Ltd. The Koyanagi Securities Co., Ltd. Marusan Securities Co., Ltd.
urities Co., Ltd. Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.
ities Co., Ltd. Yachiyo Securities Co., Ltd. Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

Commissioned Companies

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited
Representative

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. The Mitsui Bank, Limited

MANILA HILTON IN CENTRAL-MANILA. SINGAPORE HILTON ROOFTOP POOL AND RESTAURANT. TOKYO HILTON CENTER OF TOKYO SOCIAL LIFE

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